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GOP Campaign Kickoff

Agnew Denounces 'Troglodytic Left'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew today plunged into the 1970 election campaign with a blistering attack on the "troglodytic leftists" who, he said, dominate Congress.

He plans to spend the next two months traveling back and forth across the United States to support Republican party candidates in the congressional elections on Nov. 3.

President Nixon, who will remain aloof from the battle while Mr. Agnew hammers away at what he sees as the failures of the Democratic-controlled Congress, held a strategy conference with the Vice-President before Mr. Agnew started out.

In his opening campaign speech here, the Vice-President said the elections for the Senate and House of Representatives were a second critical phase in a contest that began with President Nixon's own presidential victory in 1968.

The contest, he said, was between remnants of a discredited elite that dominated national policy for 40 years and a new national majority forged and led by President Nixon.

"This campaign presents us with a clear choice between the troglodytic leftists who dominate Congress now, and the moderate, centrist and conservative supporters of President Nixon," Mr. Agnew declared.

He made clear that he would make a strong bid to win over to the Republicans large numbers of white working men, traditionally Democratic voters.

"Rejected and written off by the old elite, the working man has become the cornerstone of the new majority," the Vice-President claimed.

Republicans accept that there is little chance of capturing the seven seats needed for a majority in the 100-seat Senate. But the administration hopes for enough gains to allow the formation of a controlling coalition with conservative Democrats.

Mr. Agnew plans to campaign in 35 states. He is expected to concentrate on those where Republican incumbents are threatened or where party candidates are given the best chances of unseating liberal Democrats.



Spiro T. Agnew

Russians Call Truce Unbroken Deny SAM Shifts Violated Accord

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, said tonight that Egypt carried out "minimal" military measures in the Suez Canal zone by shifting rocket installations after the Arab-Israeli cease-fire agreement went into effect.

"The United Arab Republic did not carry out any deployment of rocket positions inside the 50-kilometer [31-mile] zone, as envisaged by the agreement," Izvestia said.

"Israel and the United States are trying to present as a violation of the agreement those minimal measures which included certain shifts of rocket installations from one place to another and the replacement of some already existing installations with others, which were necessary to safeguard the security of the rocket positions and their personnel," the newspaper said.

It was the first time that the Russians have admitted that SAM-2 and SAM-3 rockets were "shifted" inside the truce zone and that some of them were "replaced."

"Political Sabotage"

The Israeli government earlier this week announced its withdrawal from the peace talks with Egypt and Jordan until the situation in the Suez Canal zone was restored to its pre-truce status.

Izvestia, in a commentary, denounced Israel's withdrawal from the peace talks with UN mediators Gunnar V. Jarling and Amr al-Sayid as an act of "political sabotage."

"Measures carried out by the United Arab Republic in that zone are confined to works designed to maintain the old positions in proper condition," Izvestia said.

"The Israeli sabotage is another manifestation of the obstructive policies of Israeli ruling circles which are trying to create, around the negotiations in New York, an atmosphere of Israel's dicta," Izvestia said.

The newspaper rejected Washington's claim that new evidence revealed that the number of Egyptian missile positions in the truce zone had nearly tripled in the last month. It also recalled earlier statements by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird that no violations of the agreement had been detected.

"The metamorphosis of American diplomacy" came as a result of pressures on the Nixon administration by "Israeli leaders and American Zionists," Izvestia said.

Diplomatic observers here said that Izvestia's editorial outlines the basic Soviet position for the coming weeks of international efforts to preserve the tenuous cease-fire in the Middle East.

Arabs Put Off Deadline 3 Days As Plight of Hostages Worsens



UNDER SIEGE—Passengers of the hijacked TWA and Swissair jets rest and play in the basement of the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman Wednesday while outside Palestinian guerrillas and Jordan Army units battled. Some shells hit the hotel.

Red Cross Rushing Supplies to Desert

From Wire Dispatches

Palestinian guerrillas holding more than 250 hostages aboard three hijacked airliners in the Jordanian desert Thursday extended their ultimatum deadline for 72 hours and offered to free all women, children and sick passengers. But the Arabs threatened once again to blow up the planes unless their ransom demands are met.

The International Red Cross said the deadline was now 0200 GMT Sunday. The Red Cross was still trying to negotiate the passengers' release in exchange for seven Arab commandos held in West Europe. But New York sources, well informed on the negotiations, indicated there was an obstacle—that the guerrillas wanted to release only the non-Israelis aboard the planes.

The United States and Britain were reportedly demanding the release of all passengers and crew regardless of nationality or religion. The guerrillas in announcing the deadline extension criticized the Anglo-American "attitude."

Israel's unwillingness to agree in principle to swap Palestine guerrillas it holds as part of an exchange for passengers from three hijacked planes has stalled negotiations for their release, officials said in Washington, according to Chalmers Roberts, Washington Post correspondent.

Israel's resistance to joining in a swap was indicated by Israeli Premier Golda Meir's remarks Thursday. She strongly criticized the idea of paying blackmail, but she avoided giving any indication of whether Israel would go along with Britain, Germany and Switzerland, which are willing to release seven guerrillas held in the three countries, according to Mr. Roberts.

The airlines involved, TWA, Swissair and BOAC, issued a breakdown of passengers which said 258 or 259 passengers and crewmen remained aboard the planes and 154 women and children were taken to the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman—Jordan's capital—where a near civil war has been raging.

Some of those remaining aboard the planes were women—including three teen-age American girls—but there was no exact figure on how many women and children were there. Jewish women and children who had been removed from one plane were returned.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) originally said they would blow up the planes at 0200 GMT Thursday if West Germany, Switzerland and Britain did not release the seven jailed Arab commandos.

At Dawson's Field in the desert 45 miles north of Amman, the guerrillas not only repeated their threat to destroy the planes but also threatened to hijack two El Al planes if Britain does not release 24-year-old Lella Khaleel, the terrorist who was captured when the Israelis foiled an attempt to hijack an El Al plane Sunday.

Guerrilla leaders have said that passengers who are not Israelis will be released when the seven commandos are freed, but that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Third Truce Goes Into Effect in Jordan

AMMAN, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The guns fell silent in Amman today as King Hussein's government and the Palestine commandos put into force their third cease-fire agreement in five days.

After fierce fighting yesterday afternoon and more clashes this morning, the late truce went into effect at noon after being agreed on at a meeting earlier of cabinet ministers and members of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Both sides pledged to adhere completely to the terms of the agreement, which also provides for measures to bring normal life back to the capital after almost two weeks of intermittent fighting.

The agreement is basically the same as the ones reached last Saturday and on Tuesday. Neither lasted more than a few hours before fighting broke out again yesterday's battles being the most fierce in the city in any of the four crises that have rocked Jordan since 1968.

In Washington, State Department press officer said the United States was not advising Americans to leave Jordan.

Britain, however, today advised all "non-essential" members of the 400-strong British community in Jordan to leave the country while normal commercial air services are functioning.

The British Foreign Office announced yesterday that contingency plans for the evacuation of Britons from Jordan are all set up in case the situation worsens. Royal Air Force transport planes are on standby in Cyprus as part of those contingency plans.

The cease-fire brought many people out into the streets which had yesterday been battlefields, and bakeries and food shops were crowded.

There were heavy casualties in yesterday's fighting, to add to the more than 300 killed or wounded in the previous days. Two city hospitals reported that four bodies and 68 wounded people had been brought in by last night.

But the saw cause for optimism in the fact that the joint meeting at which the agreement was drafted was attended by Palestinians representing a wide

spectrum of guerrilla groups. An official statement by Amman radio said the ministers and the guerrilla chiefs agreed to hold further meetings to seek a definite settlement.

The city had awakened at dawn to more rocket blasts and machine-gun fire. Overnight, a shell had pierced the water

tank on the roof of the Intercontinental Hotel, sending water cascading down the elevator shafts to the marble-floored entrance hall. Windows there, like those of some bedrooms, were hit by bullets.

But there were no casualties among the guests sheltering in the basement. They included

many foreigners, some of them women and children released from the Western airliners hijacked by a Jordanian desert airstrip on Sunday by the PFLP.

Amman airport reopened this afternoon but telephone links with the outside world were still cut.



SMOKE OF BATTLE—Amman view taken Wednesday during army-guerrilla battle.

Hijack Insurance For Individuals: \$2.40 for 3 Months

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—A London insurance company, which this morning issued a new hijacking risk policy for air passengers, has been inundated with inquiries. "Requests for cover have been coming in on all our telephones throughout the day," said a spokesman for the company, Guardian Royal Insurance.

The policy costs one pound (\$2.40) for three months. In the event of a passenger being hijacked, he would receive \$120 for each day he is held, up to a maximum of \$1,200 and reimbursement of any additional expense incurred.

Guards on U.S. Airliners Expected by This Weekend

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—President Nixon is expected to announce tomorrow that armed guards will be placed aboard a number of American international airline flights as the first step in a drive to end air piracy. The guards will probably be stationed on U.S. airliners starting this weekend.

According to administration officials, the White House is incensed over the actions of the Arab guerrillas and other hijackers and the President will deliver a "very powerful statement" vowing "protection of American people and property" in the airways.

The first contingent of guards is expected to be made up of about a dozen highly trained "sky marshals" from the Federal Aviation Administration and 150 officers from the Secret Service, Treasury Department and one other agency specially trained in assault and defense techniques.

Eventually, administration sources say, a force of thousands will be developed, most of them coming from the military, to cover all international and domestic flights susceptible to hijacking, but that initial attention will be on the overseas flights.

Last night, officials of the White House, Transportation State and Defense Departments were working with the Pentagon's legal counsel to work out details of providing civil arrest authority for military enforcement personnel.

The State Department also reportedly will ask for an emergency session of the International Civil Aviation Organization to work out details of allowing U.S. commercial airliners carrying armed guards to land at foreign airports. Officials say this process usually

New Hostage On Desert Jet: Baby Is Born

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The number of hostages held in the Jordanian desert rose today when a young American woman aboard the hijacked TWA jetliner gave birth to a child. The Red Cross said mother and baby are well.

International Red Cross spokesmen here said their delegation in Jordan did not disclose the mother's name or the sex of the child.

The message received tonight from the delegation in Amman said: "For your information a young American woman gave birth today in the TWA aircraft. No problem for our team. Signed Amman."

It takes a week, but that the guards will begin flying immediately and will just stay aboard the plane if necessary.

Airline officials estimate that placing two guards aboard all international flights would require a force of about 4,000 men, plus administrative and training personnel.

Cost of such an operation is estimated at \$10 million a year. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sirhan 'Temper Tantrum' Leads to Tear Gas, Isolation

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP).—Sirhan B. Sirhan, the assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was tear-gassed in his cell at San Quentin Prison's death row for refusing to give up his meal tray and for throwing food at a guard, Warden Louis E. Nelson said today.

Warden Nelson said Sirhan did not resist and came out of the cell on his own after guards used "a very little tear gas." He was given a sedative and placed in an isolation cell. Mr. Nelson said the incident occurred yesterday afternoon after Sirhan demanded to speak to Associate Warden James W. Park.

The incident followed several days of increasing tension on Sirhan's part because of the Middle East situation, Mr. Park said later. He said Sirhan asked to send a telegram to his lawyers. Mr. Park refused to divulge the contents except to say it was on "the general subject" of the Middle East.

At one point the Palestinian guerrillas reportedly demanded Sirhan's freedom as part ransom

In Surprise Strike Along River

Cambodian Gunboats Break Kompong Thom's Long Siege

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A Cambodian task force in gunboats swept up the flood-swollen Stung Sen river and freed the provincial capital of Kompong Thom, which had been encircled by Communist troops for 60 days, a military spokesman announced today.

The multi-battalion force struck from the southwest and met only light resistance late yesterday in occupying the city 80 miles north of Phnom Penh. One Cambodian soldier was killed. Communist losses were not announced.

Communist attention had been focused on a 4,000-man armored force moving northward by road, spokesman said. They said the Kompong Thom "wide open" or "lightning" thrust from another direction. The ground unit is 36 miles south of the city on highway 6 when the riverboat armada took Kompong Thom.

A spokesman for the high command said the mile-long flotilla of gunboats pushed out two days ago from an area 40 miles southwest of the provincial capital, crossed the Tonle Sap, Cambodia's great lake, and then entered the Stung Sen river.

A 3,000-man South Vietnamese force of rangers, militia and armor and artillery units yesterday ended a seven-day operation in the Parrot's Beak sector of Cambodia and withdrew to South Vietnam, military spokesmen announced in Saigon.

The spokesmen said 58 Communist troops were killed in the five 75 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. Government losses were placed at five dead and 15 wounded.

Allied military sources in Saigon said 15,000 South Vietnamese troops still remained in Cambodia. American military spokesmen reported the loss of three U.S.

Army helicopters to Communist groundforce in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, four Americans were killed as missing in one crash northwest of Quang Ngai City, 818 miles northeast of Saigon. Three crewmen were wounded in the other crashes.

The U.S. command in Saigon listed 37 Americans killed in action in South Vietnam last week, highest U.S. death toll in ten weeks. It said 325 men were wounded in the week ending Sept. 5, the fewest since the week ending March 5, 1966, when the figure was 177.

American military spokesmen reported no major ground actions involving U.S. troops in South Vietnam over the last 24 hours.

Reds at Talks in Paris Insist On Ouster of Saigon Regime

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Sept. 10 (WP).—The role of President Nguyen Van Thieu's Saigon government sparked the major controversy at today's 83d session of the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks.

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese spokesmen demanded the ouster of what they called the "fascist" and "dictatorial" Thieu government, drawing, as indispensable steps before any progress occurs in negotiations. South Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Dang Lam, on the other hand, insisted that "no one has the right to change" South Vietnam's government or speak on behalf of its population other than the constitutional institutions which represent it.

Mr. Lam also declared that "no problem of interest to South Vietnam can be decided without the participation and accord of the Republic of Vietnam." Some observers took this as a warning against possible secret talks between the United States and North Vietnam in which government might be decided without the participation of the United States, which has insisted it would "impose" no such changes.

U.S. Hanoi Restrained
The controversy over the Thieu government was largely conducted by delegates and press spokesmen of the Saigon government and the Viet Cong, with the U.S. and North Vietnamese statements considerably blunter and cooler.

The chief U.S. delegate, Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, criticized what he called the Communists' "unilateral" approach to the peace talks.

Mrs. Meir-Nixon Talks
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—President Nixon will meet next week with Israeli Premier Golda Meir to discuss the Middle East cease-fire, the White House said today.

Judges Divided On Move to Put Niarchos on Trial

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A panel of judges has failed to reach agreement on whether to prosecute shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos, a spokesman for the panel said today.

The panel is discussing the proposal of a public prosecutor to indict Mr. Niarchos in the death of his 44-year-old wife, Eugenia, last May.

The spokesman said that the panel, consisting of two judges and a magistrate, will meet again next week, possibly with Mr. Niarchos's attorney present.

A board of medical experts ruled that Mrs. Niarchos's death was caused by an overdose of barbiturates. However, public prosecutor Constantinos Fafoutis, basing his case on what he alleged were marks and bruises on Mrs. Niarchos's neck and abdomen, called for indictment of her husband.

Cutback on Some Farmers, But...

Turkey Won't Ban All Opium Poppy Fields

ANKARA, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Turkey has decided to refuse to ban all growing of opium poppies despite repeated appeals during the last three years from the United States.

It will inform the United States and other countries of this on Sept. 23 at a United Nations International Narcotics Control Board meeting in Geneva, Turkish officials disclosed today.

The officials said that under the international convention of 1953, Turkey was not obliged to place a total ban on poppy growing.

According to the officials, Turkey will inform the UN board that it is determined to carry out the announced cutback in the

number of provinces where opium poppies can be legally grown. A government decree issued at the end of June reduced the number of legal poppy-growing provinces from nine to seven. This number will be further reduced to four next year.

The Turkish representative is expected to tell the board that a bill, in compliance with the 1953 agreement and requiring the licensing of opium farmers, will be submitted to Parliament this autumn. The new bill, it is said, will increase the toll term for illegal poppy growing from six months to two years.

Officials said the government is also determined to fight opium smuggling. Newly established re-

gional narcotics bureaus will be given more staff and equipment. "Turkey has no intention of cutting down on its current legal opium production for export, about 120 tons annually," the officials said.

American diplomatic sources say that 80 percent of the heroin smuggled into the United States originates in Turkish poppy fields. Both Turkish and American experts estimate that no less than 50 tons of black-market opium is produced in Turkey.

Since the government decree in June, three protest demonstrations against the United States and the Turkish government have been organized by farmers whose opium growing has been banned.



FIRST SESSION—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thien (foreground) walks from the presidential palace in Saigon, leading members of the provincial and city council after first-of-its-kind meeting to discuss "problems of the people."

My Lai Defendant's Suit Seeks To Hold Westmoreland Responsible

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10 (UPI)—Citing a 1946 Supreme Court decision that led to the execution of a Japanese army commander, a sergeant accused of murder at My Lai filed charges yesterday that Gen. William C. Westmoreland, now Army Chief of Staff, should be held responsible for the alleged March 16, 1968, massacre at My Lai.

Sgt. Esquivel Torres alleged that as commanding general of American military forces in Vietnam, Gen. Westmoreland "was derelict in the performance of his duties in failing to control troops within his command so as to prevent such troops... from inflicting needless injuries upon Vietnamese civilians at My Lai."

In an accompanying statement, Sgt. Torres cited the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita after World War II.

The Yamashita ruling is a sort of reverse to the Nuremberg principle. The Nuremberg trials in postwar Germany established a precedent that a military man is not relieved of war crime guilt simply because he was following orders. The Yamashita decision, on the other hand, let stand a military commission's conclusion that a commander is responsible for war crimes committed by his men, even if they acted outside of their orders and without his knowledge.

Yamashita was not accused of participating in the atrocities some of his men committed in the Philippines. Nor was he accused of condoning them or having knowledge of them. But he was convicted of responsibility and executed.

Danish Sub Missing 8 Hours Is Safe; Had Radio Failure

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The Danish submarine Narhvalen made for port in Norway late today after it disappeared for eight hours in stormy seas—causing a major naval search.

The Narhvalen, Denmark's latest naval acquisition, will have radio repairs at the Norwegian naval base of Haakonsværn in Bergen.

It was a radio failure that caused the eight-hour scare, the Danish Naval Command said.

The search involved dozens of ships and aircraft from six countries—Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and Britain—with others, including U. S. ships, standing by.

The submarine began a 60-hour dive exercise at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday with orders to return every 24 hours. The alarm was raised yesterday at 9:30 p.m. when the boat failed to report.

Boat Surfaces

The Danish Naval Command said that as soon as the skipper, Lt. Capt. P. C. H. Rasmussen, 32, discovered the radio failure he abandoned the exercise and surfaced to be sighted at 6 a.m. today by the depot ship Henrik Gerne northwest of Lillesund, south Norway.

The spokesman said that the Narhvalen was built to withstand "extremely heavy pressure" in depths ranging from 600 to 1,500 feet and that it had oxygen for several days.

The spokesman said that the Narhvalen was built to withstand "extremely heavy pressure" in depths ranging from 600 to 1,500 feet and that it had oxygen for several days.

Germans Try Eight Czechs In Air Piracy

NUREMBERG, West Germany, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Four Czechoslovak couples who hijacked an airliner in June to escape from Soviet-dominated Czechoslovakia went on trial today at an unlikely moment in hijack history. Nevertheless, they were smiling.

In the past Western courts have shown some compassion toward East Europeans who hijacked planes to escape to the West. But the recent spate of hijack blackmail by Arab guerrillas brought widespread public hostility to those who endanger the lives of airline passengers.

Eight young defendants used knives June 8 to force a Czechoslovak Airlines Ilushin-14 on a domestic flight to land in Nuremberg, where they requested political asylum.

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Cairo Warns U.S. on Sale of Jets to Israel Says the Decision 'Undermines' Truce

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Egypt warned today that the United States was "undermining" the 90-day cease-fire and Middle East peace efforts by the decision to sell more Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel.

The Cairo leadership, it was disclosed, has undertaken urgent consultations with other Arab capitals and the Soviet Union on "a grave deterioration" in the Middle East situation as a result of the aircraft decision.

The Nixon administration, it was reported yesterday, had agreed to sell Israel 12 of the F-4 Phantom, with delivery before the end of the year.

In a background briefing, a high Egyptian official charged that the decision was a violation of a commitment given to Cairo during consultations before President Gamal Abdel Nasser accepted the initiative for a cease-fire and indirect settlement negotiations under Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN's Middle East mediator.

The official emphasized the following points:

• Despite a dozen Israeli accusations, the Egyptians have not moved anti-aircraft missiles into the Suez Canal military standstill zone since 1 a.m. Cairo time Aug. 8, when the cease-fire agreement took effect.

• There are no missiles whatsoever at seven sites specified, among others, by the United States in a complaint to Cairo about cease-fire violations.

The official said that the Egyptian government had pointed out this "error" in a message to Washington but had received no reply.

"We have asked the United States what it would do to deter an Israeli attack on the missile sites, which we consider as one of the alternatives the Israelis are contemplating," the official said.

Reliable diplomatic sources reported a few days ago that the Egyptian armed forces had been put on full alert in expectation of an air strike after the Israeli government had announced its boycott of the negotiations.

The official said that Cairo had no objection to continuing United States deliveries of weapons to Israel under old contracts.

"Any more planes, however, will seriously undermine the acceptance and implementation of the American initiative," he declared.

'Ramses' Is Caught

GAZA, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—The Israeli authorities here today announced that they had captured "Ramses," one of the most wanted Arab guerrilla leaders in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Ramses, the name of several famous Egyptian pharaohs, was the nom-de-guerre of Salim Hammad Ibrahim, a top al-Fatah leader held responsible for murder, sabotage and robbery. He was caught on a Lebanese boat returning him to the Strip.

U.S. to Put Security Men On Airliners

(Continued from Page 1)

timed by some defense officials as close to \$100 million a year. Costs could go much higher if domestic flights were eventually added. Who is to pay for this is not yet clear.

The major U.S. air carriers, who reportedly have endorsed the administration's guard plan, are already hard pressed for cash and are known to want the government to foot the bill.

6 C-130s Stand By

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The United States sent six Air Force C-130 transports to southern Turkey yesterday for use if needed in evacuating the airline passengers held hostage by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan.

The White House announced that the planes, able to carry 60 to 100 passengers, had landed at Incirlik air base near the Syrian border, about an hour's flying time from Amman. Each was carrying a medical evacuation team as a precautionary measure.

Pentagon Mail Precaution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The Pentagon said today that it had stopped using commercial international airlines for carrying or mailing of classified materials because of the hijackings.

Some classified NATO documents were aboard a Pan American jet hijacked and later blown up by Palestinian guerrillas.

Earlier in the day, however, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman made it clear that the Defense Department had some major concerns, not the least of which was money.

World Insurers Reconsidering Premiums for Airliner Risks

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—The world's aircraft insurance underwriters are considering increasing their premiums following the Middle East hijackings and the \$24 million loss of a jumbo jet blown up Monday in Cairo, a Lloyd's of London spokesman said today.

The spokesman said there would not be a general termination of present insurance contracts and an across-the-board renegotiation.

"Underwriters have already been increasingly worried by seeping world monetary inflation. Now they have incurred severe losses through the Cairo incident," the spokesman said.

"It is natural that underwriters are now anxious to recoup their losses. The only way this can be done is to renegotiate premiums."

(In Los Angeles, Lloyd's chairman Henry S. Mance described as "utterly wrong" reports that the London insurance market will cancel aircraft insurance contracts. Reuters reported.)

"Certain underwriters have given notice that they plan to review rates, but certainly there have been no general cancellations of policies," Mr. Mance said at a news conference.

(In Honolulu yesterday, Dr. Gerrit G. Van Der Wal, president of the International Air Transport Association and head of KLM air lines, said at an IATA conference he was advised that the London insurance market would cancel aircraft insurance contracts.)

(Mr. Mance told the press conference that Dr. Van Der Wal "got the wrong information somehow," Reuters said.)

The Lloyd's spokesman in London pointed out that there are

\$36,000 London Holdup

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—A gang of masked men armed with dump trucks, pickaxes and shotguns held up two post office trucks today and escaped with a payroll shipment of \$36,000. Two post office workers were shot and wounded, three were slugged with axes and handles and two policemen were injured when their car crashed.

Beirut Airport To Bar Hijackers

BEIRUT, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Beirut Airport, which has been the scene of six airline hijacking dramas, will be closed to hijacked planes in the future, officials said here today.

Public Works Minister Pierre Gemayel, who supervised yesterday's operation when a British Overseas Airways Corp. VC-10 was refueled in the midst of a hijacking, told newsmen that Lebanon would no longer give permission for hijacked planes to land at Beirut.

He said Lebanon was drafting legislation to provide punishment for hijackers that would be presented to the Arab League and the United Nations for consideration.

Deadline Off 3 Days—Hostages' Plight Worsens

(Continued from Page 1)

separate negotiations would have to be held for the Israelis, with the guerrillas demanding the release of an unspecified number of Arabs held by Israel.

Guerrillas Thursday freed 22 persons from the BOAC plane—seized Thursday on a flight from Bombay and Bahrain—and sent them into Amman—21 Bahrainis and an English girl engaged to a Bahraini.

But heavy fighting raged in the streets of Amman between guerrillas and the Jordanian Army and the Intercontinental Hotel itself was hit by gunfire as the refugees huddled in a basement nightclub.

The Red Cross said in Geneva that the plight of the refugees in the desert was becoming more and more precarious. It sent in sanitation supplies and equipment, cooking facilities, food and medicine, and two portable air-conditioners, but efforts were hampered by the fighting in Jordan.

The three gleaming red, blue and white planes were parked in

a semi-circle Thursday at the end of the 30,000-foot landing strip of hard sand, parched in 90-degree heat. Passengers remained aboard the planes or rested in the shade of the wings.

Scores of guerrillas in desert camouflage uniforms guarded the passengers. Some Arabs waved Soviet-made AK-47 rifles. One guerrilla, Abu Ezz, said, "Everybody is healthy... We are giving the passengers lessons about our cause... They are learning something."

A guerrilla communiqué issued in Jordan announced the extension of the deadline but said that "the United States and England have not understood that their attitude is not in favor of the safety of the passengers of the three aircraft."

The offer, the guerrillas said, was made on humanitarian grounds as the first step in the negotiations for the release of the hostages.

Once the release of the woman, children, and sick had been negotiated, the fate of the remaining passengers and crew and of the three airliners could be discussed.

If the European package deal comes off and the women, children, and sick are set free, the hostages' ranks will be reduced to Israeli and American citizenship.

For their release the guerrillas have demanded, without setting a time limit, the freedom of a still unspecified number of fedayeen captives and two Algerians held in Israel.

The sources Thursday gave the first hint of the categories of prisoners whose release the front will seek. They said that of the 11,000 Arabs detained in Israeli prisons—"all but 1,050 of them without trial"—some were blind or had limbs amputated and should be released on humanitarian grounds.

They also said that Israeli prisons held 140 Arab girls, mostly aged between 14 and 20, some sentenced to life terms, some not yet tried, and all "being cruelly treated."

U. S. Leaders Meet

In Washington, President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other high officials continued to spend most of their time on the hijacking crisis.

Late Thursday, Mr. Rogers went to the White House to brief the President, who, according to press secretary Ron Ziegler, had discussed the crisis by phone throughout the day with Mr. Rogers, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and the Central Intelligence Agency director, Richard M. Helms.

Mr. Nixon also dropped in briefly on a White House meeting at which Federal Aviation Administrator John H. Shaffer, Assistant Treasury Secretary Eugene T. Rhodes and representatives from the FBI, CIA, Secret Service and other agencies reportedly discussed security measures to prevent future hijackings.

United Nations Secretary-General U. Thant called for further international action to put a stop to "this return to the law of the jungle" in the hijacking of airliners and the detention of their passengers.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli government went into extraordinary session Thursday to discuss the fate of the passengers and crews.

A communiqué issued after the cabinet session demanded the immediate release of all passengers held in Jordan, without exception.

Meanwhile Britain, Thursday night ordered Miss Khaled kept in police custody as an alien who had entered the country without permission.

The British cabinet adjourned a 90-minute meeting tonight without announcing a decision on the demands for the release of Miss Khaled. Prime Minister Edward Heath called the meeting to discuss with his ministers the latest reports on the status of three airliners and their occupants.

The Home Office said a detention order was served on the terrorist Thursday, meaning she can be kept at a police station for five days. Thereafter she can be moved into prison.

This move formalizes the government's continued detention and would thwart any attempt by any person to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Under such a writ the authorities would have to show cause before a magistrate why she was being held without being charged with some precise offense.

The implication of this statement is that Miss Khaled still, at least theoretically, may be charged for some breach of British laws. It also permits the British government

ment to delay action on the Israeli request that she face extradition proceedings. She is wanted in Jerusalem to answer an accusation of attempted murder.

There is no doubt the British government is ready, conditionally, to free her. The conditions: the PFLP must release all three hijacked planes and all the hostages, Jews included.

Bonn's View

In Bonn, Chancellor Willy Brandt pledged that West Germany would do all in its power to support current international action to free the hostages.

Mr. Brandt told a cabinet meeting that he hoped the extension of the Palestinian ultimatum for the release of guerrillas in European jails would give the Red Cross time to negotiate a successful exchange with the commandos.

Bonn has declared itself ready to liberate three Arabs, arrested after attacking a group of Israeli Airlines passengers in Munich last February, as soon as Red Cross negotiations are successfully completed.

At the United Nations, the Security Council stood ready today to take further action if its Wednesday night appeal for the immediate release of the hostages goes unheeded.

The 15-nation council unanimously appealed for the release of every one of the hostages, regardless of their nationality, and called for all possible legal steps to prevent further hijackings.

The appeal was addressed "to all parties," but was aimed mainly at those Arab governments which might have influence with the Palestinian guerrillas, diplomats sources explained.

Council members were also consulting in private on other measures the world body might take if the guerrillas went through with their threat of blowing up the Trans World Airlines, Swissair and BOAC jetliners.

Boycott Possible

Many possibilities were being discussed, including that of an international airline boycott of countries harboring hijackers, sources said.

The council was called into urgent session Wednesday by the United States and Britain, but it convened over three hours after its scheduled time of 3:00 p.m. because of prolonged consultations, aimed mainly at avoiding a general debate of the Middle East situation.

Algeria, which is not a council member, had asked to speak and been expected to represent the Palestinian point of view.

But eventually the council met for just ten minutes after the council president, Ambassador Davidson Nicol of Sierra Leone, spoke briefly, adding his own appeal that the passengers and crew of the hijacked aircraft be freed unharmed.

After the council adjourned, Algerian special envoy Mohammed Yassid called an immediate press conference and lashed out at the UN for its handling of the problem, noting particularly that he had been prevented from addressing the council.

"He said the council resolution was 'purely academic' since it had ignored the plight of the Palestinian people."

Five Delegates

The Red Cross has five delegates, one press attaché and one radio technician operating in Jordan, negotiating with the guerrillas and relaying messages back to Geneva to be passed on by Red Cross headquarters to representatives of the United States, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland who formed the standing policy committee in Bern.

The chartered Red Cross DC-6 aircraft which flew to Amman Thursday morning with the extra medical help also carried emergency supplies urgently needed by those held aboard the planes.

These supplies included:

• Six portable toilets with accompanying disinfectant and chlorine.

• Deodorant and insecticide sprays.

• Three large tents and 300 blankets.

• 300 batteries and 100 flashlight.

• 500 boxes of sanitary napkins; 500 rubber baby pants and 300 diapers.

• Large quantities of talc, eau de Cologne and cotton.

• Medical supplies such as antibiotics, salt tablets and aspirin.

WEATHER

	°F	°C	Remarks
ALGERIA	17	63	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Sunny
ANKARA	28	79	Sunny
ATHENS	23	81	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	28	79	Overcast
BELLIN	21	81	Sunny
BOMBAY	17	63	Overcast
BUDAPEST	21	81	Sunny
CAIRO	22	80	Sunny
CASABLANCA	29	84	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Sunny
COSTA D'AZUR	22	80	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Shower
FLORENCE	28	82	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	27	81	Cloudy
GENOVA	26	79	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Partly cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Very cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Sunny
MADRID	24	75	Cloudy
MILAN	27	81	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	11	52	Sunny
MUNICH	22	82	Sunny
NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
OSLO	12	54	Partly cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Rain
PRAGUE	27	81	Sunny
ROME	26	82	Sunny
SOFTO	20	68	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	20	68	Very cloudy
TALLINN	12	54	Sunny
TUNIS	22	81	Sunny
VENICE	27	81	Sunny
WARSAW	20	78	Sunny
WASHINGTON	28	82	Sunny
ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy

(°C, Celsius; °F, Fahrenheit; °C, Celsius; °F, Fahrenheit)

Support Called Essential

Proponents of Direct Election Anxiously Eye White House

By Warren Weaver Jr.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Proponents of the proposal to substitute direct election of the President for the Electoral College have reluctantly concluded that the plan cannot pass the Senate without intervention by President Nixon. But as of yesterday, with decisive

Yes, One Vote Does Count

FARGO, N.D., Sept. 10 (UPI).—Robert F. McCarnay appears to have received the Republican nomination for Congress from North Dakota's Western District by a single vote. With reports in from all county canvassing boards, unofficial returns showed Mr. McCarnay, 58, received 17,382 votes, while Richard Elin, 37, the organization-endorsed candidate, got 17,381.

The State Canvassing Board will meet here next Monday or Tuesday. The primary was held Sept. 1.

UAW Chief Says He's Unimpressed By Chrysler Offer

DETROIT, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Edward Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, said he was "unimpressed" by a second offer made by Chrysler Corp. today. Details of the offer are not released. "It hasn't filled in much of the gap between us," he said. "I'm going to talk about the details with my colleagues but I am going to say we will not start with this offer and build a settlement. That could take two months." Meanwhile, union negotiations with the auto industry over the issue of workers' jobs broke down yesterday and a strike deadline of Sept. 23 has been set.

Howard Johnson Quits MIT Helm; Served 4 Years

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Howard H. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for four years, announced his resignation today and a reassignment of the MIT governing structure. The MIT Corp., which is the trustee of the university, accepted the resignation effective June 1, 1971, and appointed Mr. Johnson as corporation chairman. In a corporation post, Mr. Johnson, 52, succeeded James R. Killian Jr. who is retiring as chairman next year. "The time to consider stepping down is when you're working on eight cylinders," Mr. Johnson said at a news conference in his office in Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Johnson urged a broadening of the school's executive structure to enable the president "to spend more time on long-range educational planning."

Fish Poaching Prompts Police Raid on Indians

WACOMA, Wash., Sept. 10 (UPI).—Rushed an armed Indian contingent yesterday and subdued defenders with tear gas after they were fired on while poaching fishing nets from the Willapa River. More than 50 Indians and Indian sympathizers were arrested on the river. A railroad trestle was damaged by one of two firebombs thrown out of the camp. No one was hurt in the shooting which broke out from a nearby bluff overlooking the river. The Indians set up a camp on the riverbank and announced that they would defend with guns the rights of fishing on the river, which had been closed by the order for salmon spawning.

Okinawa Bases Struck

SAITAMA, Okinawa, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—About 6,500 Japanese workers at U.S. military bases in Okinawa picketed American military installations today as they launched a 48-hour strike against dismissal of base workers.

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AFTER THE RAID—A member of Draft Board 76 starts to clean up and sort some of the records ripped from files by eight young men and women who invaded the Federal Building in Rochester, N.Y., destroying records of the Selective Service office, the FBI office, and the U.S. attorney's office. They were arrested.

In Lieutenant-Governorship Race Maddox Nears Retention of Power Base

ATLANTA, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Gov. Lester Maddox, who has been in the office since 1967, is expected to win re-election today in a runoff vote. He is leading in the polls, with a 20-point lead over his opponent, Jimmy Carter, a wealthy peanut farmer, who is counting on a similar runoff drive to avoid a runoff in the Democratic gubernatorial race. With 1,397 of the state's 2,049 precincts reported, Gov. Maddox had 274,144 votes, or 43.3 percent of the total. He needs 50.1 percent to avoid a runoff. His nearest rival was the incumbent, Lt. Gov. George T. Smith, with 192,559 or 34.6 percent of the vote.

GI's Find There's Nothing Like A Bash to Relieve Frustrations

MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 10 (AP).—U.S. Army Capt. Charles Linn of Huntsville, Ala., has come up with a smashing idea for relieving frustration in his Company A of the 51st Maintenance Battalion. He set up a "frustration pit" behind the company's barracks where soldiers can let off steam by whacking wrecked automobiles with a 20-pound sledgehammer. Capt. Linn, who is slated to leave for Vietnam later this month, thought up the pit idea in "an idle moment as a way of helping soldiers to relieve their frustrations on something other than Army property."

Many U.S. Schools Closed By Wave of Teacher Strikes

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Philadelphia's 290,000 public school children were on an extended vacation today because of a strike by teachers. So were thousands of children across the nation as teachers kept school boards working on pay demands. Nearly 96,000 Michigan students stayed out of school as 4,500 teachers across the state were on strike. Teachers' strikes also were in progress in Toledo, Ohio; Hammond, Ind.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Nashua, N.H.; East St. Louis, Ill.; and at least six Connecticut cities.

13 Million Americans Give Up Cigarettes in Health Crusade

By George Getze
SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 10.—More than 13 million Americans have successfully quit smoking cigarettes since 1965, it was reported yesterday at the First National Conference on Smoking and Health. Daniel Horn, director of the National Clearing House for Smoking and Health, said there are actually 4.5 million fewer smokers in the United States now than there were in 1965 despite an estimated population gain of more than eight million.

Beer Additive Found to Cause Heart Damage

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—A Canadian heart specialist told a conference here today that heavy beer drinkers could suffer serious heart damage because of an additive used to stabilize the "head." Prof. Yves Morin of Laval University, Quebec, told delegates at the sixth World Congress of Cardiology that cobalt sulphate, used as a beer additive, was a major cause of cobalt cardiomyopathy, an affliction of the arteries and the muscles of the heart.

Moon Rock Analysis Finds Unknown, Uranium-Rich Ore

MELBOURNE, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Australian scientists examining samples of moon rocks brought back by America's Apollo astronauts say they have discovered a mineral unknown to man—with a higher uranium content than anything found on earth. News of the discovery was revealed to reporters yesterday by Prof. J. F. Lovering, chief of the research team that has been studying the rocks at Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation laboratories in Canberra. He said details of the discovery, made three weeks ago, had been kept secret and sent to the United States.

Accurate Charting Bolsters Theory 'Continental Drift' Explains Earth's Jigsaw-Puzzle Look

By Stuart Auerbach
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—In the beginning there was Pangaea, the single "supercontinent" that made up the earth some 225 million years ago. Then, 25 million years later, the forces working deep in the core of the earth split Pangaea into two large land masses—Laurentia and Gondwana. Over the next 200 million years—give or take a few—the present six continental land masses crumpled to drift to their present locations. Two government geologists said yesterday that for the first time the exact locations of the continents have been charted as they drifted across the globe for millions of years at speeds of up to four inches a year.

Dr. Robert S. Dietz and John C. Holden used geological land marks—as precise as compass points—to plot their maps. This accurate charting lends added weight to the theory of continental drift, which is gaining almost unanimous scientific acceptance as new geological and fossil evidence is unearthed. Continental drift explains why a map of the earth looks like a jigsaw puzzle—where the eastern hump of South America appears to fit into the indented western coast of Africa. It also explains the formation of mountain ranges on land and on the bottom of the sea.

Clouds Said to Contain Life, Source of Chemical 'Rains'

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—There is life in the clouds, says a microbiologist. "Within those cumulus puffballs and towering thunderheads, tiny animals and plants are living—eating, excreting, even reproducing," according to Prof. Bruce C. Parker of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In a coming issue of Natural History, publication of New York City's American Museum of Natural History, he will offer the scientific, revolutionary proposition that "clouds are living ecosystems." In other words, he proposes, they are places where minute, multi-celled organisms in the order of a thousandth of an inch in diameter come to life, multiply and shower chemical products like vitamins down on the earth.

NASA Solicits Ideas on Goals Of Space Station

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The U.S. space agency has enlisted the help of American and foreign scientists in a \$5 billion project to put a giant station in orbit for an uninterrupted ten-year swing around the earth. The aim is to orbit the space station between 1978 and 1978 and by that time to have developed a space shuttle to supply it with men and supplies from earth about every two months. NASA officials yesterday asked about 500 scientists and engineers from universities, private business and other institutions for ideas on how the 12-member space-station crew could best make the project useful to man. The scientists, including delegates from the European Satellite Research Organization and from Australia, Japan, Brazil and India, were attending a two-day conference at NASA's Ames Research Center here.

Spacecraft to Employ Gravity Of Venus to Scout Mercury

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 10 (UPI).—There is a rare opportunity coming up in three years to explore two planets for the price of one and NASA plans to take advantage of it. Venus and Mercury will be oriented in late 1978 and early 1979 so that an unmanned spacecraft can get a close-up look at Venus and then fly on, with an assist from the gravity of Venus, to scout Mercury for the first time. By using the forces of Venus to sling a spacecraft on toward Mercury, a medium size Atlas-Centaur rocket can be employed. A direct earth-to-Mercury flight would require much larger rockets which are not available for such a mission.

NATO Chief Will Speak

DUSSELDORF, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Gen. Andrew J. Goodpastor, NATO supreme commander in Europe, will speak on North Atlantic Community defense here Tuesday at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in West Germany. Gen. Goodpastor is also commander in chief of U.S. forces in Europe.

Gravitational Potential

"It is the first time this country will exploit the gravitational potential of a planet to significantly reduce launch requirements to achieve a final goal," two Jet Propulsion Laboratory engineers said in a report to a recent astrodynamics conference in Santa Barbara, Calif. A similar slingshot technique is planned for a "grand tour" of several planets by unmanned probes in the late 1970s. Roger D. Bourke and J. G. Beerer said the only other opportunity in this decade for a two-in-one Venus-Mercury venture passed last month. Russia launched a Venus probe Aug. 17, but Soviet officials indicated it will attempt a landing there instead of flying on. The two engineers said the dual planetary project "represents a navigation challenge unlike any previous mission." A course error of one mile at Venus would result in a 1,000-mile miss of Mercury if no corrections were made. A camera-carrying, Mariner-class spacecraft will make the trip, and

Tourists Seen As Fire Hazard

ROME, Sept. 10 (AP).—A Spanish government official complained yesterday that Spain was attracting "too many tourists" and said that they were endangering the country's forests through carelessness with fires. "Spain, which has a population of 33 million, received 23 million tourists this year," R. de Rada, assistant director of Spain's Department of Forestry, told a Food and Agriculture Organization meeting here. Mr. de Rada said that last year "more than 30,000 hectares (149,400 acres) of our national forests were lost through fires." He said that most of the fires were caused by careless tourists and campers.

Clouds Said to Contain Life, Source of Chemical 'Rains'

enable these bits of protoplasm to become metabolizing, reproducing cells or cell clusters. Different Approach Prof. Parker started from a rather different point of view. He happens to be a student of algae and other microscopic organisms in spare environments—places like the nutrient-rich Antarctic, and high, vegetation-free crater lakes "where there are even fewer cells in unit volume than I've found in clouds." As a member until recently of the staff at the center for the Study of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, he became interested in water pollution. He wanted to measure dissolved organic substances that might help science understand the process of pollution. He accordingly put some sample collectors in his home goldfish pond. To his surprise they amassed significant amounts of vitamin B-12 and other B-complex vitamins like niacin and biotin after certain rains, especially rains following thunderstorms. His first thought, naturally, was that these chemicals and other nutrients must be carried into the sky with airborne dust, soil particles, pollen or spores—in other words, stuff sucked or blown aloft from the ground. But he has found few good correlations of such airborne particles with rain-borne vitamin concentrations. The two just do not seem to be connected.

His Conclusions

He made further studies. He made chemical tests to determine the viability or potential for life in airborne dusts and other particles. He concluded that: • There are many micro-organisms in the air in both dormant and non-dormant stages, including "numerous algae indistinguishable... from algae grown in my laboratory." • Clouds—especially white, puffy cumulus clouds and steeply piled cumulonimbus or thunder clouds—may provide temporary homes for such organisms, homes often lasting many days. • Such long cloud life is not even vital. "Some microorganisms are a few hours at optimum temperatures is sufficient for several cell divisions," he said. • Even in non-tropical climates, clouds often occur low enough (2,000 to 3,000 feet) to provide temperatures above freezing, warm enough for life. Even in clouds 20,000 feet up, water often stays liquid because of reduced pressure despite "freezing" temperatures. And many organisms can readily grow at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

• Light intensities in clouds, the presence of water droplets, the presence of airborne trace elements and biologically important gases—all may be highly compatible with life processes like photosynthesis, metabolism and cell growth. All this, Prof. Parker emphasizes, is far from proved. But to him, the finding that "the vitamin B-12 apparently produced in some clouds hints that something in fact is going on." Learning just what goes on might have practical uses.

Disease, Pollution Spread Clouds, Prof. Parker says, "may play significant roles in the dispersal of microorganisms and chemicals... Some of the micro-organisms might be pathogens, and involve the mechanisms of the spread of disease," and "one might envision some future technology capable of manipulating" clouds "microbial content" to "change or reduce the pollutants" in the earth's deteriorating atmosphere. One might even look up at a planet like Venus—a planet eternally enveloped by deep, ever-present clouds, a planet so hot for life—and ask: "What kind of life might exist in its thick, durable clouds?"

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AROUND THE CORNER FROM AMERICAN EXPRESS

The Senate Must Choose

The future of the United States will be substantially influenced by the debate which began in the Senate on Tuesday. At issue is the House-passed resolution for amendment of the Constitution to permit direct popular election of the President. No more important amendment has been laid before Congress during the current century.

The momentous nature of the amendment is about the only thing on which the two sides agree. Its sponsors say that it is essential to save the electoral system from potential chaos that would have devastating repercussions upon the political and economic stability of the country. Opponents say that it is "a dangerous, if well-intentioned enterprise that will ultimately destroy the American constitutional system." Those diametrically opposing views suggest that the debate will be heated, but the country will also be watching for discussion in more down-to-earth terms of the defects of the present electoral system.

The minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee made a serious error in avoiding this aspect of the problem in its report. Instead of addressing themselves to the difficulties that have arisen under the electoral college system, the six opposing senators—Eastland, McClellan, Ervin, Hruska, Fong, Thurmond—soared off into the wild blue yonder of constitutional theory. They see the obsolete Electoral College as an integral part of our federal system and fear that the whole thing is likely to fall apart if Congress and the states should embrace the "radical" device of direct elections.

It is true that the Electoral College was one of the compromises adopted by the founding fathers to draw the big states and the small states into a federal system that would be satisfactory to both. Almost from the beginning, however, it proved to be unworkable. The framers were thinking of a body of wise men, "appointed" as the legislatures of the state might direct, who would choose the country's ablest statesman as President. In practice the political parties soon made the presidential electors subservient to themselves, and through most of our history the President has been indirectly elected by the people. Today the public would be horrified by the thought of going back to the system of appointed electors which the framers devised.

The real question before the Senate is whether it will recognize this evolution and write into the Constitution a rational system for direct election of the President, free from the hazards involved in continued reliance on the old machinery devised for another purpose. The Judiciary Committee

minority simply ignores this need. So far as the Electoral College is concerned, they take a see-no-evil stance. It is not an antiquated or outmoded system but a "viable" and "salutary" institution. We had hoped that the debate would be kept on a more realistic level.

Almost everyone outside of the Judiciary Committee minority is familiar with the critical defects of the Electoral College. It gives no assurance that the candidate with the most popular votes will be elected. The majority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee notes that, under the present unit rule of counting electoral votes, a candidate could become President by capturing statewide pluralities in the 11 largest states and the District of Columbia, even if he did not get any votes in all the other states. In other words, he could win with only 25 percent of the popular vote. The fact that most Presidents have had popular majorities is due to good luck rather than the soundness of the system.

The present system also allows individual electors, who these days are more likely to be nonentities than men or women of extraordinary wisdom, to defeat the will of the people. Last year Congress reaffirmed this right of electors by accepting the vote of a North Carolina elector who had been chosen as a Republican but decided to cast his vote for George Wallace. Such trickery makes a mockery of representative democracy.

Finally, of course, the present system is wide open to wholesale manipulation if no presidential candidate has an electoral-vote majority. George Wallace came close to throwing the country into panic in 1968 with his scheme to deny both the major candidates a majority and then to bargain one of them into the White House. The vote of the unfaithful North Carolina elector suggests that Congress would not have interfered in such a debauchery of the electoral process.

For these reasons plus the highly undemocratic procedures that must be followed if an election should be thrown into the House of Representatives, we think the method of electing the President must be changed. With a majority in Congress and 80 percent of the people (according to the polls) favoring direct election, it appears to be the only alternative method that can succeed at present. Since the need to patch this critical flaw in the Constitution is urgent, the Senate would do well to concentrate its debate on the soundness or weakness of the provisions of S. J. Res. 1 instead of wallowing in sentiment, nostalgia or abnormal fear of change.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Boycott Needed

The continuing ordeal of an augmented company of international air travelers held captive on the Jordanian desert by Palestinian desperadoes is the savage consequence of the failure of the community of nations to have acted decisively long ago on the crime of aerial hijacking.

This latest and most barbaric wave of hijackings should never have been possible if interested nations, airlines and crews had moved urgently and forcefully to strengthen security arrangements—which remain patently primitive—and to forge binding international agreements for dealing with hijackers and with those who abet air piracy.

We have long advocated action, now so tragically overdue, to impose boycotts on the air terminals of nations which in any way offer aid or encouragement to air piracy, and to deny landing privileges to planes of such countries. This should be done on an international basis for maximum effect and because all civilized countries have a stake in curbing this threat to their citizens' safety. Belated efforts to tighten security at airports and on planes must also be accelerated on a worldwide basis, regardless of any temporary inconvenience.

The United States should be prepared to take the lead and impose boycotts unilaterally, if necessary, as Sen. Goodell and others

have suggested. Failing such national or international action, the hesitant airline pilots have the right and duty to impose their own boycott in the interest of the passengers for whom they are responsible.

The immediate concern of everyone must be for the safety of the desert hostages. The appeal issued by the UN Security Council yesterday is a limited first step toward bringing the force of world opinion to bear against the pirates and anyone who might be tempted to condone their actions. The temptation to move at once to more forceful action is great, but where so many innocent lives are at stake diplomacy must be given every chance.

It must not be forgotten that the desperate aim of the Palestinian extremists is to wreck the revived Middle East peace talks which they have hysterically opposed. Unless this objective is frustrated, there will be diminishing security for everyone in the Middle East, and for many outside the area, for years to come.

With this larger issue in mind, it is essential that the current situation be met with restraint and the closest cooperation of all parties, including the Arab states whose vital interests are as directly threatened by the guerrilla action as are those of Israel and the rest of the civilized world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Middle East Peace

The hour is a critical one in the Middle East. The Israeli government not only managed for a month to escape conversations with Dr. Jarring but it (now) postpones the talks for an indefinite period.

But cease-fire duration is limited to three months from Aug. 7. Is thus the war going to flare up again? How did the Israeli extremists manage to have their policy willy-nilly endorsed by the United States since the latter, regardless of its reticences,

finally supported the Israeli recriminations? The truth is that the Israeli leaders revolt at the only conceivable political solution—that of the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967—because they do not want to renounce their annexations. And Nixon supports them, thus contributing to the failure of the Rogers plan and sharing with Mrs. Golda Meir and Gen. Dayan the responsibility for a possible resumption of hostilities.

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—At many points in Kansas and Missouri yesterday rain fell with tropical violence, while hailstones of a large size fell and the lightning was incessant. The standing crops were destroyed, ballast on the railways was washed away and all traffic stopped. Many houses were wrecked and at the town of Gridley very few buildings were left standing. Full details are wanting, but it is feared that many lives have been lost.

Fifty Years Ago

BUCHAREST—The government has promulgated the decree expected for some time past, modifying the regulations applying to the interior sale and export of oil. It provides that the State may give the right of distribution to a private company, provided that one-third of the board of directors is nominated by the State. And on all exports of oil, the government reserves the right to impose a tax of 30 % on the price.



Skyjack: Gnats and Sledges

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Throughout its history the United States has had intermittent trouble with Arab pirates and kidnappers. Our first overseas conflict was that with Tripoli (1801-1805).

The Bey, along with other Barbary coast chieftains, had been raiding merchant ships that refused to pay tribute. The resulting war featured the Derna expedition, a long-range commando raid, and the exploits of Stephen Decatur.

One century later Ton Perdicaris, a prosperous American, was kidnapped in northern Morocco by a local thug named Hassan. Hassan hoped his action would embarrass the Moroccan sultan's relations with Washington.

The Tripoli war and a subsequent clash between the United States and Algeria were wound up by compromise settlements. The Perdicaris incident was decided by Teddy Roosevelt's policy of waving the big stick.

His Secretary of State, John Hay, instructed the U.S. Consul General in Tangier: "We want either Perdicaris alive or Hassan dead." He got Perdicaris alive and, incidentally, Roosevelt used the slogan in his successful campaign to stay in the White House.

Today's drama, while in some respects similar to these precedents, differs strikingly in methodology and degree. It directly involves other nations. It concerns air piracy rather than sea piracy. The number of American and foreign innocents held under threat is large.

Genesis

Its philosophical genesis lies in the Arab-Israeli war and the not-so-slim villages in which Palestinian refugees have festered for a generation. It is dramatized by the jet age's implicit dangers and television's instant facilities which favor revolutionists by stressing tension and emotion.

The gunboat diplomacy of Thomas Jefferson and the Big Stick diplomacy of Teddy Roosevelt have been outmoded by nuclear weapons. Today's by-word is that one must not use a sledge hammer to smash gnats. No substitute has yet been found and as a result the gnats feel free to sting.

This is an era when armed gangs can torment entire societies; nor does such action always require exceptional derring-do. The Israelis snuff at the Arab guerrillas now trying great nations into knots, saying that when captured they "sing like canaries."

The present air piracies transcend others and are political rather than personal acts. Many aircraft have been diverted by individuals seeking safe havens—to or from Communist lands. But this time guerrilla warfare has taken to the skies.

The immediate issue is not simply whether air piracy can successfully be outlawed as was sea piracy; whether planes can be guaranteed safe arrival at chosen destinations by security measures aboard and at airports. The immediate issue is whether lives can be saved without yielding principles and without destroying hope of Middle East peace.

to encourage all forces opposing a Palestine settlement. The new hawks flustering in the Middle East are a left-wing faction of the Arab guerrillas, inspired by Jingo China.

For little money and less effort, Peking is securing major dividends to the embarrassment of Washington and Moscow. It sends arms to South Yemen (which Chou En-lai will soon visit, as suitably extremist) and Syria (which refuses to envision peace with Israel); it supports guerrilla wars in Muscat-Oman and Palestine.

Peking has also clearly gained a key voice in the largest and hitherto relatively moderate guerrilla group, Al Fatah, which warns that it will deal with pro-peace Arabs as "traitors" and publishes this statement: "The Chinese govern-

ment and people firmly denounce the political fraud jointly concocted by the so-called 'superpowers' for a so-called peaceful settlement of the Middle East question."

Those now opposed by the minority faction of Arab Palestinian guerrillas include the United States, Soviet Russia, Nasser, King Hussein and controlling forces in Israel. The minority faction's avowed goal is war, not peace, and its strategy (like Rasoul's) hopes ultimately to poison relationships between Washington and established Arab regimes.

Compulsion and sentimental displays caution against returning to the discarded gunboats of Jefferson and outcrops of Roosevelt. But if the gnats are allowed to fester the sledge unhampered, more disasters will come.

Hussein's Number

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Is he merely the James Dean of Arab feudalism? Or is he a courageous monarch strong enough to engross within his own kingdom the most explosive force in the Near East?

Those questions about King Hussein of Jordan are now forced to the surface of events by the combined thrust of plane hijackings and the move for a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. And while the answer is not yet in, all signs suggest that Hussein's number is coming up fast.

The most explosive force in the Near East, of course, emanates from the Palestinian Arabs. The plane hijackings have been the work of Palestinians belonging to the extremist People's Front for Palestine Liberation under Dr. Georges Habbash. Guerrilla forces recruited from among the Palestinians harass Israeli borders, and when stormed there, direct their fury against the regular Arab governments, notably in Jordan.

No doubt these activists comprise only a tiny minority of the roughly 2 million Palestinian Arabs. But it is easy to understand why the gens of the Palestinian cause are desperate men. For the Palestinians are a nation dispossessed. Most of them fled or were driven from their homes when the state of Israel was established in 1948. Now they exist as stateless refugees—about 300,000 in the Gaza Strip; about 250,000 in Syria and Lebanon; and the rest in Jordan. Being proud heirs to an ancient cultural tradition, many of them highly-educated, their expectations run high. But for years they were used as pawns by the Arab states, and tricked by their own leaders. The gap between ambition and achievement bred a mood of seething frustration, resentment and hatred. And out of that mood were born the hijack and the guerrilla fighters.

The Remedy

As it happens, there is a time-tested remedy for meeting this kind of frustration—the remedy of nationhood. If they had a state to run—cities to police, mails to deliver, roads to build—the Palestinians would not now be seeking planes and undermining other countries. This is why serious people, surveying the possibilities for peace in the Near East, have always figured there needed to be some kind of Palestinian entity.

But the recent current peace initiative, a jerry-built, slap-dash affair, leaves no opening for a Palestinian entity. It addresses itself to, and thus estranges, the present states of Israel, Jordan and Egypt. To the Palestinians it offers only compensation for lost lands, or possible return to Israel. But only a tiny number can possibly be readmitted to Israel, for the Jews are not going to accept a majority of Arabs in their homeland. As Prime Minister Golda Meir once put it to this columnist: "If a Palestinian entity means that I live as part of a minority in a state run by Arabs then I'd prefer to go back to Milwaukee."

That means that the Palestinian cause is, in effect, consigned to Jordan. And that is why all the recent pressures against the peace initiative have been concentrated there. That is why the hijacked planes were taken to Jordan, why there were still another assassination attempt on the king's life, why there has been a running series of rumbles between the Palestinian commandos and the Royal Jordanian forces.

Reaction the Key

In one way or another these pressures on the king are bound to persist. And the next act in the Near East depends on how he reacts.

Because he is a gutsy guy, a flyer of jet planes and a driver of racing cars who has repeatedly risked his own life against heavy odds, there is great admiration for the king in this country. He commands a well-armed force, that is still probably superior to the Palestinian guerrillas. In the past, at least, he had numerous chances to roll back the commandos, and keep the Palestinians in check.

But politically the king is not strong. Monarchy is not exactly the with-it form of government. The Palestinians are a majority in his country. While he has repeatedly pounded his fist and demanded "law and order in my country," he has always drawn back from confrontation with the Palestinians.

Now the string has well-nigh run out. And the political inhibitions which have caused the king to hold his hand seem to have unfitted him for leading a country that is supposed to be a buffer state.

'Death to the Pigs'—The Panthers Meet

By Bernard D. Nossiter

PHILADELPHIA—"Death to the pigs," answers the receptionist at Black Panther headquarters, and that happy note, the "revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention" began dribbling away.

Contrary to the expectations of many citizens and their more frightened political spokesmen, the gathering has left no blood in the streets, at least for now. Both Panthers and police were anxious to avoid confrontation during the three days while the meeting was going on. As usually happens when two armed belligerents decide that a truce is in their interest, one was observed.

For a reporter who has watched the Panthers intermittently over the past year, a curious impression of innocence emerges. Everything that has happened there, past week's talk of leading a revolution, they appear incapable of organizing much more than sandbags and rifles with which to make a token resistance against police raids. The convention here was a shambles, a thing of constant improvisation, more like a dopeless rock festival or a love-in of sloganeers.

An afternoon supposedly devoted to workshops for "oppressed social groups" never came off; it disappeared in time, space and rhetoric. Several thousand persons drawn to the convention hall to hear the dynamic Huey Newton went away disappointed; the gentle white Quakers here who had volunteered to help with crowd control suggested a public address system to carry Newton's words outside, but nobody followed even that simple suggestion.

Discipline Gaps

The Panthers pride themselves on their "military" discipline and, indeed, most wear a uniform of black beret and matching shirt and trousers or skirt. But their much-written-about "security" is something less than tight.

The guard frisking every delegate entering the convention hall paid me all except in the one place where my wallet bulged.

Most important, the Panthers are largely innocent of doctrine or analysis. They have mastered a few hand-me-downs from Marx, Lenin and Fanon, but they have neither intelligible theory nor tactics to deal with their chief concern, the American urban condition. At the one afternoon of serious discussion, the seminars on the Black Revolution, the Black Power, it was either giant or incoherent; the burden of the talk

was carried by the radical white college youths—this was their "thing."

To be sure, the Panthers, for all their naïveté, are something more than mischievous children. They are mostly in their 20s and, in their rage and frustration they turn all too easily to guns, bombs and dynamite. Like the police, themselves innocent in many ways, the Panthers are capable of doing a great deal of serious harm. Their repeated and incessant exhortations to get and use guns, their dehumanization of their opponents, has its incendiary effect and the consequences are almost sure to be more isolated outrages, more killings and destruction. It seems far-fetched, however, to regard this in its present form as a threat to the fabric of society.

Some Successes

For all their limitations and their real-life play-acting, the Panthers do enjoy some successes in the black community, particularly when clumsy authorities cast them in a martyr's role. Indeed, the Panthers have instinctively dramatized a very real and genuine concern of most urban blacks, that their neighborhoods are policed by a hostile and alien force, more concerned with property than human rights, authoritarian and uncontrollable.

The Panthers' most interesting and original idea, dear with the theme, they would require police to live in the community in which they work and subject police conduct to some form of local judgment. Beyond this, the Panthers have little in the way of a program to deal with some of the other great grievances troubling many American blacks—the death of their sons in Vietnam, terrible housing, jail-like schools, the barriers to a decent income.

Even the more sophisticated Newton began his address with a reading of the Declaration of Independence and spent most of his 40 minutes decriing the failure of America to live up to its promises.

At bottom, then, the Panthers are reformers, not radicals. For all their talk, and sporadic use of guns, for all the repetition of "proletariat and oppression," their vision is not—or at least not yet—one in which an underclass forcibly seizes power from a ruling class. Rather, they seek a society more congruent with the vision they heard in grade school, one that offers to blacks "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Letters

Voltaire and Plato

Reflections upon Richard Nixon's political life (from *Crying in the Wilderness*) by commanding the Cambodian invasion, and the wrist-slap judgments recently awarded by military courts to persons accused or convicted of war crimes in Vietnam has convinced me that there is a bit of truth in the two following quotations.

"Taking the life of another human being is immoral and murderers are severely punished unless they kill in large numbers and to the sound of drums."—Voltaire.

"No one who desires power is fit to wield it."—Plato.

GARY L. KOKUK
Bad Ragaz, Switzerland

Imhotep's 'Surgery'

The time-honored injunction not to believe everything you read in the papers goes in spades for the London *Age* feature you four-columned back on July 8: "On the Trail of the Leonardo of Ancient Egypt."

Prof. Walter Emery, the archaeologist source, wrote me on Sept. 1 from University College, London: "I am afraid the report in the *Herald Tribune* is misleading—we have no evidence that Imhotep practiced brain surgery. In an interview I said that Egyptian medicine was of a high order and that trepanning (removing a disk of bone from the skull) was known to have been practiced as early as the 18th dynasty."

With regard to dates. All we

know at present is that Imhotep lived during the reign of King Zoser, first ruler of the 3rd dynasty (B.C. 2700-2650).

Prof. Emery indicated that Imhotep's name was known pilgrimage point as far back as 500 B.C.—not 2500 B.C. as misreported in the article. And incidentally, if Imhotep (you mis-spelled the accepted name as well) and his disciples had practiced brain surgery "as early as 2980 B.C." that would be some feat, since the "Great One of the Isle" was not born until a century or so later.

Another Egyptologist has written that there is, in fact, no direct evidence that Imhotep actually practiced medicine. However, his priestly duties involved magic, and in Egypt magic and medicine were part and parcel.

FRADLEY H. GARNER
Vedbaek, Denmark

Color Words

Bernard Weinraub's article on racial studies in the United Kingdom states that "West Indians, black Africans, Pakistanis and Indians are called 'colored' in England." This term does indeed smack of imperialism and colonialism, has a connotation of their being tainted, and seems old-fashioned in a country which is considered developed. The term "black," however, which is also used freely in the article for these same groups, should not apply to Indians and Pakistanis—usually considered of the brown race.

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U.S., Soviet Scientists Told

Guidance, Detection Advances May Upset Nuclear Balance

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Sept. 10 (UPI)—Two potential new technological nightmares threaten to upset the U.S.-Soviet nuclear balance by the 1980s.

They also threaten to cost each country tens of billions of dollars in development programs the size of an Apollo project.

One possibility, an international scientists' meeting was told yesterday, is a guidance system so accurate it would put an intercontinental ballistic missile within a mere 100 feet of its target—compared with 1,000 feet for example, today's Minuteman missile.

There have been predictions of "nuclear-barrel" missile accuracy of less than 100 feet, a source said.

The other is a new long-range submarine detection system effective for "thousands of miles" compared with land-based computers to separate submarine signals from other underwater interference—transmitting to submarine hunters.

The first development—already beginning—is a lesser but still dangerous degree—threats to make all land-based missiles obsolete. An enemy's initial pinpoint attack would simply smash the sites that house them.

The second threatens what U.S. and Soviet scientists meeting here agree is the best, most invulnerable defense: mutual deterrence in the next ten years: Polaris and Poseidon-type missiles on nuclear submarines.

Soviet Flotilla Puts Into Cuba—For How Long?

MIAMI, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A six-ship Soviet naval squadron arrived yesterday morning in the Cuban port of Cienfuegos, the Havana radio announced yesterday.

The visit of the Russian squadron, which Havana said was made up of two anti-submarine ships, a submarine tender, a supply ship, a hydrographic vessel, an oiler and a tug, is the second such call to the port and third in the last 14 months.

In July, 1969, the Soviet Navy showed the flag for the first time in the Caribbean Sea, and last May another naval squadron visited Cienfuegos and Havana.

The brief Havana communiqué did not say how long the Soviet ships would stay in Cuba, or what the purpose of the visit was.

He ships' arrival has again prompted speculation, recently voiced by U.S. naval officers, that the government of Premier Fidel Castro might permit the Soviet Union to establish a naval base in Cienfuegos. In a recent speech, Mr. Castro stressed his willingness to strengthen even more his military ties with Moscow.

Situated on the southern coast of Cuba, some 400 miles west of the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo and about 800 miles north of the Panama Canal, Cienfuegos is regarded as an excellent port. It has a large bay and offers direct access to the Caribbean, the Central American countries and the northern part of South America.

I Don't Know What

"If submarines are no longer relatively invulnerable," one scientist said, "we'd have to go to some new system. I don't know what."

These possibilities were reported at the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, an annual meeting at which scientists from East and West, many highly placed or experienced in government, meet as individuals to try to find ways to achieve peace.

There was an immediate feeling that the new weapons dangers should be a subject of discussion at the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) due to resume in the fall.

The American scientists here tend to be those who have opposed anti-ballistic missile systems and related developments. However, as they point out, this has been the strong trend among U.S. scientists in general.

It was suggested, too, that the United States and Russia may have to start talking about a ban on the kind of sonars, or underwater sound ranging devices necessary to seek out all submarines.

This suggestion and the reports on the new weapon systems came primarily from two speakers, George Rathjens and Steven Weinberg, both of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The missile guidance possibilities are already on the agenda for arms talks. The possibility of super-sonar is even newer and U.S. arms control officials have only begun to look into it, as the result of a recent preliminary meeting organized by the Pugwash group.



NOW HE CAN HEAR—A new dimension has been added to Lance Dean's tiny world. At the age of five months he has been fitted with a hearing aid after 6 weeks of testing at the Acoustics Laboratory in Perth, Australia. He has two of the hearing aids but only wears one at a time and only for an hour while he is awake.

British Unions Delay Stand On EEC, Entry Terms Awaited

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Britain's Trades Union Congress rejected today a move to condemn in advance this country's bid to join the European Common Market.

The organization, which represents nearly 9.5 million British workers and is Britain's equivalent of the AFL-CIO in the United States, voted by a ratio of nearly six to one at its annual conference to see what terms Britain can obtain before the TUC decides whether to support EEC membership.

Influential labor union leaders said however, that a vast majority of Britons were opposed to entering the market.

The six Common Market member countries are France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Detailed negotiations on Britain's third membership bid following two earlier French vetoes will resume in Brussels in October.

Decision Withheld

The conference rejected by 7,342,000 votes to 2,531,000 a resolution opposing British entry. Then, by 6,073,000 votes to 1,361,000 it agreed to withhold a decision until full entry terms were known.

Danny McGarvie, leader of the 160,000-man Bolemakers Union, said: "There is a danger that Britain will become a member against the wishes of the vast majority of the British people."

"We are already on the train and moving away from the station and, unless we call a halt, we shall be taken along whether we like it or not," Mr. McGarvie said.

He warned that EEC membership would push up food prices in Britain.

Clive Jenkins, leader of the 190,000-member Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said: "We are not being invited to join a prosperous, outward-looking modern community but to join countries like France, which has twice in a decade been on the brink of civil war."

"Away From Entry"

"It is our job to lead our citizens away from entry and toward a prosperous, outward-looking Commonwealth," he added.

But Vic Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, replied: "If this decision is going to be the most important

Italian Premier Vows Drive to Create Jobs

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Premier Emilio Colombo announced today that his month-old government, in a shuffle of economic priorities, would spend more public money to create new jobs and to help backward southern Italy to catch up with the country's prosperous North.

Mr. Colombo, a 50-year-old economist, also promised that the government would ferret out rich tax dodgers and enact a program of broad reforms to modernize the structures of Italian society and achieve a higher level of social justice.

The premier appealed to all Italians to work harder than they had been doing during the last several strike-filled months.

Mr. Colombo spoke at the inauguration of the Levant Fair, an annual trade show, in Bari today. The address was his first major policy statement since he presented his center-left coalition cabinet to parliament last month.

Talks With Unions

The premier announced that the government would soon open talks with organized labor and industrial leaders on specific reform projects, particularly in the fields of low-cost housing, Italy's debt-ridden health care system and transportation.

The government intends to step up investment to improve public transit in the big cities and commuter railroads in metropolitan areas. In Turin, Milan, Naples and other population centers, commuters have frequently caused violent disturbances lately to protest inadequate transport facilities.

Mr. Colombo declared that the government had been forced to delay completion of a project to link Rome with Florence by a new high-speed railroad to save money for more urgent investments.

When work on the proposed rail link started near Orvieto last June, police answered four burglar alarms at the store while the thieves were there, but found nothing wrong.

More Aid for South

Italian Premier Vows Drive to Create Jobs

115 miles an hour, cutting the Rome-Florence travel time from at least three hours now to an hour and 25 minutes.

Spokesmen for the deep south have since complained that the rail service between Rome and Florence was already satisfactory and suggested that the projected super-railroad might wait until the vintage coaches and steam engines on creaky single-track lines south of Naples were replaced.

Mr. Colombo also said that the building of new superhighways would be spaced out more. Huge

public and private funds were spent in the last 15 years to build 3,400 miles of autostrade, practically all of which are toll roads. About 2,000 miles of autostrade are planned and, in part, already under construction. But the original completion date, 1975, will not be met.

The premier's public commitment to act against tax dodgers followed a series of disclosures that wealthy industrialists, landowners and highly paid entertainers and professional soccer players or trainers had for years been able to pay low income taxes or none at all.

Verlaine Ruled Obscene in Italy

BOLOGNA, Italy, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A Bologna court declared obscene today a volume of poems by French writer Paul Verlaine.

It sentenced the publisher, Donatella Conciani of San Pietro, to five months' imprisonment, and imposed a fine of \$130. The sentence was suspended.

The volume is called "Uomini e Donne" (Men and Women).

No Accord Yet by French on Soviet Plant

PARIS, Sept. 10.—France and the Soviet Union have not yet come to an agreement for French participation in the construction of a giant truck plant in Russia, French sources said today.

They said negotiations between the two countries were still going on and that it would be premature to give any details. Yesterday, Soviet sources had indicated that the truck deal would be part of a contract signed today for increased participation of a French company, Renault, in modernization of existing Soviet automobile plant facilities.

The French sources said today that contracts for modernization of existing plants were ready to be signed, but that French participation in the new truck plant was not yet decided.

Angry Belgians Eject Hippies

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10 (AP).—Angry townspeople threw hippies out of a church here as an international congress on Society in Conflict ended in an uproar.

The locals objected to smoking, incense burning and other happenings in the church last night. Finally the raising of a plastic phallic symbol behind the altar proved to be the last straw and the hippies were ejected.

The congress opened Monday and was supposed to run for five days. Among the participants was Dr. Harvey Cox, a Baptist theologian from Harvard Divinity School. All the organizers of the conference, including the Belgian science minister, Theo Lefevre, resigned on the first day.

2d Russian Dancer Defects in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 10 (AP).—A second Russian ballet dancer has asked the Mexican government for asylum.

Gennadi Vostrikov, 24, defected yesterday, a spokesman for the government said today.

Last Sunday the government granted asylum to Alexander Filipov, 23, who left the Igor Volsky Ballet while it was on a provincial tour. Mr. Filipov today asked the United States to accept him as an exile.

Summit of Nonaligned Ends With Exhortation for Success

LUSAKA, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia tonight closed the third summit conference of more than 60 nonaligned nations with a warning that their "third world" movement could not afford to fail.

The Zambian leader addressed four continents that they had merged united in the search for peace of collective action to safeguard and guarantee their independence.

The countries were also asked to sign themselves with nationalist movements in Southeast Asia and southern Africa.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign

minister to the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government for South Vietnam, and Agostino Netho, speaking on behalf of African nationalists, received thunderous applause when they addressed the conference as observers.

They were the last speakers in a public debate in which some 40 leaders attempted to give new meaning to the principles of nonalignment—first formulated in Belgrade nine years ago.

"Liberated Areas"

Mr. Netho, the leader of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, called on non-aligned countries for immediate and substantial provision of money, military equipment and assistance in reconstructing "liberated areas."

"War is not compatible with slow and eloquent speeches. War is an immediate fact. We need immediate action and resources," he said.

He commended Guyana Prime Minister Forbes Burnham for a gift of \$10,000 to the Dar es Salaam-based OAU Liberation Committee.

Earlier in the day, John Edlin, 25-year-old correspondent of the Argus African News Service of South Africa, was served with a deportation order at the conference hall.

Mr. Edlin, who has been in Zambia since 1964, was given 48 hours to leave the country.

No reason was given for his expulsion.

Mr. Edlin's deportation brought to four the number of correspondents associated with South African or Rhodesian newspapers who have had to leave Zambia since the summit began.

Two more had their accreditation withdrawn.

Most of the leaders, who represent half the world's underprivileged population, agreed at the summit that economic independence and cooperation are needed.

They adopted a charter reaffirming their philosophy of keeping out of the big power blocs, a goal to be achieved by closer and more frequent contacts among themselves.

3 Swedes Fined In Envoy Attack

OSEREBRO, Sweden, Sept. 10 (UPI).—An estimated 75 policemen day ringed the courthouse here when three youths stood trial charged with throwing eggs at U.S. Ambassador Jerome H. Holland in May.

The youths, between 17 and 21 age, were sentenced to fines, a court spokesman said. They faced a maximum of two years' imprisonment. All three were convicted of assaulting a foreign power, he said.

The courtroom was crowded with youths belonging to the Swedish Viet Cong National Liberation Front group, but there were no incidents. Eight other youths charged in connection with the egg-throwing incident will stand trial within 2 days.

H. Selsam, Marxist Scholar, Author, Dies

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Howard Selsam, 67, a Marxist scholar and author, lecturer and editor, died Monday.

Although he had had a heart ailment for several years, he was actively engaged in his work as a member of the editorial board of Science and Society, a scholarly Marxist quarterly. He had finished writing "Dynamics of Social Change: A Marxist View of Social Science," which is to be published next month.

He taught for three years at the American University of Beirut in 1920s.

East Germans to Try American Sept. 21

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 10 (AP).—Mark Buessy, 31, imprisoned by the East Germans for the past eight months, will go on trial Sept. 21 in East Berlin on a charge of "provocations against the state," the prisoner's father as quoted as saying today.

In a story in the newspaper Free Press, Dr. and Mrs. Hans Buessy of Jericho, Vt., said the late Department had told them the charges and trial date.

Their son, a Pomona College student, was taken into custody Jan. 4 while visiting family friends in East Berlin.

Second Cholera Death Reported in Israel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Health Ministry announced today Israel's second cholera death since the outbreak reached the country three weeks ago.

The victim, a 20-year-old retarded youth who lived in a mental institution near Tel Aviv, died in a hospital a few hours after being taken there "in the terminal stages of disease."

Several more cholera cases also were diagnosed today, raising to 82 the number of cases in Israel and Israeli-held territory since Aug. 21.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Israeli Health Ministry yesterday announced that some cholera cases had been diagnosed in the eastern city of Haifa.

Burkov Retired From Novosti

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union announced today the retirement of Boris S. Burkov as head of the Novosti press agency, and his replacement by Ivan I. Udalov, a historian and veteran party official.

Mr. Burkov, 62, has headed Novosti since its formation in 1961. Under his direction, Novosti rapidly grew in size and responsibility. It acts as the Soviet Union's principal propaganda agency abroad, and a major feature service within the country.

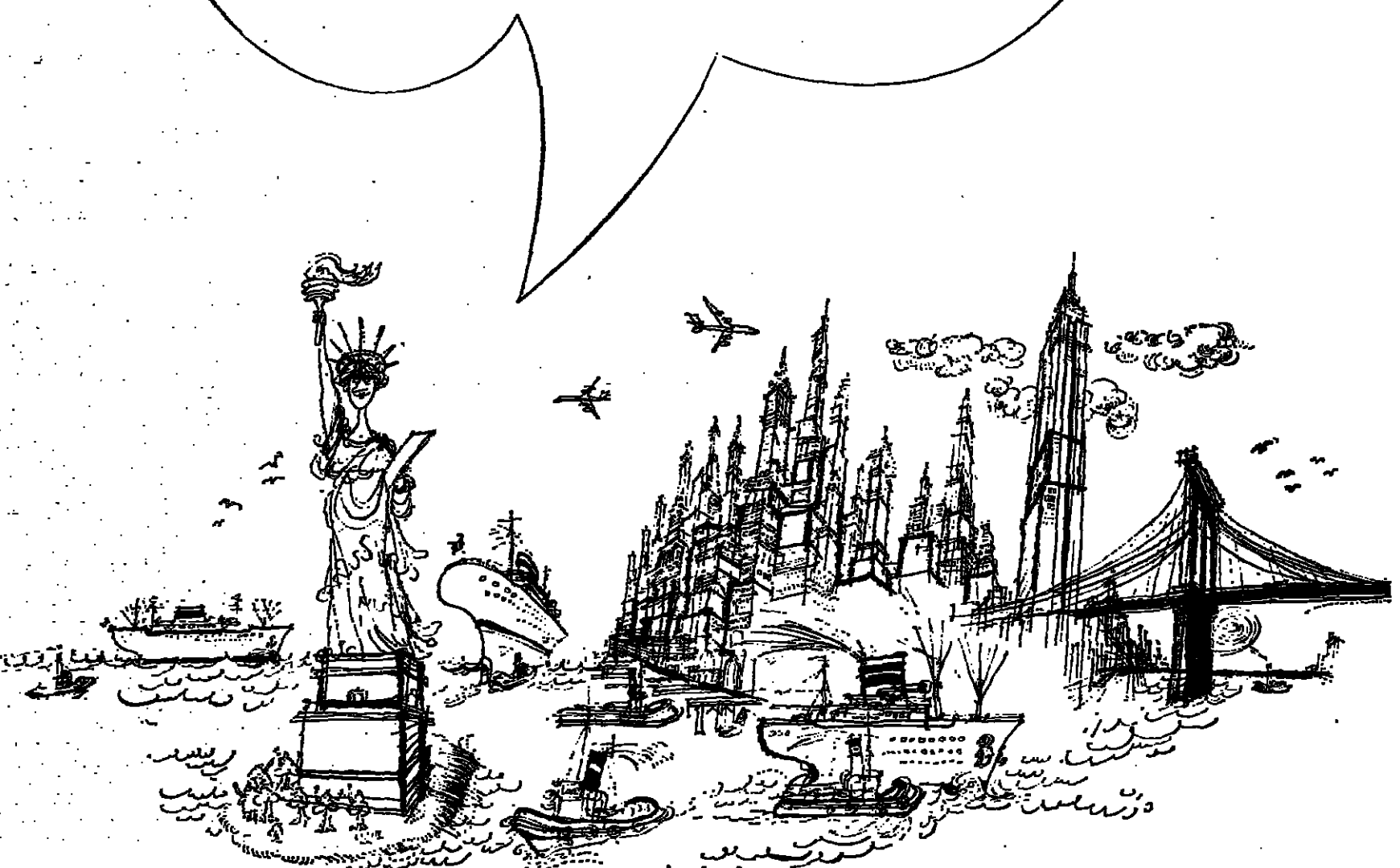
It also has its own publishing house and has a virtual monopoly on the shooting of all television film in the Soviet Union. The size of its staff is not known but is believed here to rival or surpass that of Tass, the official press agency.

Pentagon Aide Arrives In Athens for Talks

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—G. Warren Nutter, the U.S. Defense Department's assistant secretary for international security affairs, arrived today from Turkey with a large party of military and civilian aides for talks with Premier George Papadopoulos and other Greek leaders.

The U.S. Embassy in Athens described the visit as "a general orientation tour." Mr. Nutter is the highest-ranking Defense Department official to visit Greece since the 1967 military takeover that led to the "selective suspension" of U.S. military aid to Greece.

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PARIS MOVIES

New Truffaut Film—
A Newlywed Comedy

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Sept. 10.—François Truffaut's new film, "Domicile Conjugal" (at the Concord-Palace), concerns the latter-day adventures of the orphaned boy sent to reform school in "Les 400 Coups" in 1959. The boy first reappeared two years ago as the fumbling employee of a detective agency in "Baisers Volés." In his most recent reincarnation, interpreted by the same actor, Jean-Pierre Léaud, who has grown up with his movies, he has just married.

Truffaut, inventor-director of this character, apparently intends to relate a complete biography on the screen, extracting from each chapter of his character's development an entire film. As Truffaut usually tends to be more to all he does, and, as Léaud is an ingratiating interpreter of fact and charm, one looks forward with pleasure to the subsequent installments.

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Here we have again the strained relations with the laws, the young man's chance happening on a secure job, his first false step—when he strays to commit adultery with a visiting Japanese push-over—and the wife's discovery of his passing infidelity.

For practical purposes, such a farce should be louder and funnier. Instead we are confronted with a comedy of bad manners, basically vulgar and banal, treated with wistful fragility. Truffaut, as has been suggested, is so polite that he would add "à vous plaisir" to the Ten Commandments. There he requests our indulgence for what is in large measure a collection of funny-paper jocosities. We grant it, but his scenario is so slight that when the film



Jean-Pierre Léaud and Hiroko Berghauer in "Domicile Conjugal."

is over, one is apt to wonder—like the girl in the Patachou song "La Chose"—when it is going to begin.

Claude Jade and Léaud as the young couple setting out on the rocky road of matrimony have an appealing freshness and convey a wistful innocence that lightens the burdens of some very stale "just married" gags. Hiroko Berghauer as the Oriental vamp, 1970 model, and the others, too, are welcome company. But Truffaut's talent is not for robust cartoon humor. His is a gentle and poetic touch. One does not shop for beefsteak at a florist and this director, like his hero at the start of the film, is one of the flower people.

Though advertised as being in "the English version" at the Marignan-Palace, "A Man Called Horse" is actually for the most part in American Indian dialects. This is a fetching innovation and it might be an excellent idea to translate all

Westerns into Sioux or Blackfootese hereafter, and thus make dialogue of the "Ugh! I'm shot!" brand incomprehensible.

This new Western is both novel and amusing. It concerns an English nobleman of the 1830s who adventurously undertakes a hunting holiday in the American wilds. He is captured by the redskins and made a beast of burden and renamed "Horse." But his valor impresses the braves and, prompted to replace a slain chief of the tribe, he adopts the name of the tribe, and is named "Horse." He is a gentle and poetic touch. One does not shop for beefsteak at a florist and this director, like his hero at the start of the film, is one of the flower people.

Sidney Poitier, one of the most accomplished American actors, has risen to become a box-office idol. As the ranks of his admirers have swelled, the quality of his films has alarmingly declined. His outstanding performance was in his initial movie, "Raisin in the Sun," which was also his most interesting vehicle. He is overdue for another role of substance as one is reminded by his appearance in "They Call Me Mister Tibbs" (at the Balzac

MUSIC

Conductor Karl Böhm at 77

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria.—In his 77th year, Karl Böhm is Austria's musical elder statesman and honorary Generalmusikdirektor, but he is keeping as busy as a young kapellmeister trying to make his mark—which is what he was 50 years ago.

His frugal downbeat opened three major festivals this year—with Bruckner's Eighth in Vienna, with "Tristan" in Bayreuth and, two days later, with "Fidelio" here. Saturday, he and the Vienna Philharmonic open a special Beethoven festival in Bonn, the composer's birthplace. He remains the pillar of the German wing of New York's Metropolitan Opera, and is looking ahead not only to a Beethoven bicentennial "Fidelio" there, but to a new production of Berg's "Wozzeck" in Salzburg next year and in 1972 to "Tannhäuser" in Bayreuth in a planned new production by the Italian director Giorgio Strehler.

"Fidelio" has been a key opera in Böhm's career. He first conducted it in his native Graz as a 20-year-old boy to commemorate the composer's 150th birthday—and it has reappeared on many important occasions since, such as the reopening of the rebuilt Vienna State Opera house in 1955 under his direction. Yet he seems to come fresh to each revival of the work, and this year even collaborated with Gunther Remmert here in shaking up a few of the work's acquired traditions—moving the Leonore Overture No. 3 from its accustomed spot before the final scene to the beginning, and playing the opera through without a break.

Third Performance
"At first I was not so convinced about this," he admitted, "but in the third performance the public really seemed to go along with it. After the dramatic scene, to have the C-major of the final scene come immediately after" his voice supplied an approving exclamation mark.

He was speaking before a rehearsal with the Berlin Philharmonic, and he went on to talk about the influences that contributed to—among other things—his premonition as an interpreter of Mozart here, as a participant in some of the most memorable Wagner productions of the last decade in Bayreuth and as an interpreter of Richard Strauss.

"I grew up in a musical house and my father sang, although he was not a professional musician—I accompanied him myself sometimes. The voice is the most beautiful of instruments because it is in the body—it doesn't need a bow or anything else. So I learned to value the human voice and I try to let the singers come through properly in the opera house. In 'Elektra' this is sometimes impossible; it is so thickly orchestrated—even Strauss admitted that."

"It is important that the singers have confidence that they can be heard without forcing. It is the same with the orchestra. In the Brahms"—he was rehearsing the Second Symphony with the Berliners—"for his solo the oboist must feel free, feel that he does not



Karl Böhm will open a special Beethoven festival in Bonn Saturday.

have to blow hard to come through.

"I am a hundred percent for the covered orchestra pit at Bayreuth—perhaps not for 'Meistersinger,' but certainly for the 'Ring' and 'Tristan.' In the final act of 'Tristan,' when Tristan is waiting for Isolde, there is a point when the tenor has to sing with the orchestra already playing forte—there is no other theater in the world where his words come through the orchestra."

In 1952, when Böhm made his first appearance at Bayreuth conducting Wieland Wagner's landmark production of "Tristan and Isolde," and in 1955 when they collaborated on the "Ring," it marked a kind of return to Wagner for Böhm after a certain estrangement. His interpretations were hailed as a perfect match for the lean, stylized, de-Germanized postwar Bayreuth style, and critics wrote of the conductor's return to Wagner through Mozart and Bach.

"My father was a fanatical Wagnerian—he began visiting Bayreuth in 1880, soon after the festivals began—and at home Mozart was considered trivial, 'so undramatic with all those repetitions' and so on. So I grew up a bit remote from Mozart and Bach."

"It was in Munich, as a young kapellmeister under Bruno Walter, that this changed. I heard Walter conduct and rehearse Mozart performances and I began conducting Mozart myself in the marvelous old Residenztheater. I remember one 'Entführung' in 1922 with an indescribable cast—Taubert was the Belmonte and Maria Ivogun the Konstanze, and the others were on the same level. It was during this time that I became a Mozartian body and soul. And Munich also had a great Bach tradition that is being carried on today by Karl Richter."

So when Wieland Wagner brought him to Bayreuth, he said, he came back to Richard Wagner with an approach that was "purified, not so bombastic." Böhm's only obvious concession to age is that he now concentrates his activities on works of long acquaintance. But in the past he conducted much new music and championed some of the best new composers—active today, he said, singing out the "highly gifted" Krzysztof Penderecki.

"When I was a theater director in Dresden I conducted a couple of new operas every year," he recalled. "I wasn't a hundred percent behind all of them, but I did it for the development of the public."

There are many interesting composers active today, he said, singing out the "highly gifted" Krzysztof Penderecki.

and his "fantastic feeling of tonal color."

"But no music comes out of a writing desk. It may be excellent musical ideas, but has to have something else and he unfolded his arms and himself in the vicinity of the heart."

"In 'Wozzeck' all the form musical elements are worked out, but you can't subordinate the drama, and he had a tremendous feeling of theater. In the end it's up to the public, and the public won't go along with mediocre and the bad."

Mahler, Bruckner
He went on to define relationship to the music Mahler, from which he largely said "I like to 'Kinderkonzerte,' for instance, but I just don't fit the way to the symphony. The folk element in the Fifth, for instance, is not authentic as in Schubert, but it is with the intellect" and it of Bruckner, of which he is passionate advocate "entirely naive yet full of incredible musical ideas—you have grasp his idea of faith to Bruckner."

Later, with the Berliners, was precise, brisk and exact. He worked his way through every bar of a Mozart Brahms program—music, he and the orchestra lay backwards and forwards, showing the work that is a variably blinding by the sea of spontaneity that marks his concerts.

"During rehearsals I would reduce any insecurity to minimum—I am a bit of a mastermind," he had explained. "But at a concert you in to forget that and back to work in its entirety."

Movies

In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—It is how The New York Times critics rated new movies: "Which Way to the Front" starring Jerry Lewis, was directed and produced by the actor. Reviewing the film, Bosley Crowther wrote: "The weakest and flabbiest Jerry Lewis comedies usually shine momentarily with some true line, funny mimicry... an such is the case here." Jerry Lewis plays a millionaire tycoon classified 4-F during World War II who tries to turn the tide of the war by impersonating a German officer.

"Sabata," directed by Franco Zeffirelli, with Lee Van Cleef heading the cast, is "a very long, hugely eventful, modestly bloody, moderately inventive, generally good-humored Italian Western," according to Roger Greenspan. The film succeeds, he says, "in a lot of the areas that better, or at least more serious, movies tend to ignore."

WINE

The 1970 Forecast

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Predicting how a vintage will turn out has a lot in common with betting on the horses. There is no winner until he has been announced and there is no wine until it has been made. But with the Beaujolais grape harvest less than two weeks distant, it seems safe enough, with the usual hedges, to make a few predictions about the 1970 wines.

The outlook is good. The crop is abundant and, barring incessant rain, will be of good quality. According to official sources at the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, it is certain that the wine will be very pleasant.

In July, the outlook was for a very great year, but August was not sunny enough. The wine will be high in alcoholic content, even higher than in '69, but it will lack acidity. This means that, as in '64, it will be a little too round, lacking a bit in the sort of distinction that immediately set off a Beaune from a Pommard.

One of the best things about the 1970 vintage is that it should bring prices back down from the high-flying orbit that the '69 vintage with its exceptional quality and small quantity put them into. And the 1970 wines should also be ready early, which will permit rapid replenishing of depleted stocks.

Here is a run-down of the prospects for the various regions:

- Burgundy—Very large quantity as everywhere. While 1970 will not be a famous year but only a good one in the Côte d'Or, it will be very good indeed in Chablis, irreproachable in character and rich in fragrance.
- Bordeaux—Huge quantity and better quality than in '69, although lacking somewhat in acidity. As in Burgundy, the harvest should begin late in September.
- Champagne—The quantity will be bigger than the demand, a rarity in recent years, and it will be a vintage year. Stocks are being depleted too rapidly and 1970 should permit catching up.
- Alsace—Good quantity and quality. Prices are unlikely to go either up or down.
- Loire Valley—As in Chablis the wines should be excellent, the epitome of what made them famous. In Muscadet there are large stocks and with this year's bumper crop prices should drop distinctly.
- Rhône Valley—For the first time in two years there is more than average quantity to satisfy a rising demand for Côtes du Rhône, which are beginning to compete with Beaujolais now that it has become so expensive. The quality should be very good.
- Midi—This is the mass-production area of the French vineyard and, taken for what it is, it should be sensationally good this year.

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EEC Stance Is Cautious On Monetary Flexibility

By Richard Norton-Taylor

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 10 (WP).—Finance ministers of the six-nation Common Market today adopted an extremely cautious approach toward U.S.-backed plans for greater flexibility in the world's monetary system.

The ministers were meeting here to establish a common position ahead of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which opens on Sept. 21 in Copenhagen.

Proposals for wider exchange rate margins between the world's currencies, much discussed and promoted on both sides of the Atlantic, are certain to feature prominently at the Copenhagen meeting. Common Market officials noted that U.S. monetary authorities now appear to be more divided amongst themselves over the desirability of greater flexibility. They said that the United States had relaxed noticeably its pressure on European countries for a quick decision.

No Decision

For these reasons, the most likely outcome of the IMF session is expected to be merely an agreement for further studies.

Pierre Werner, Luxembourg's Premier and Treasury Minister, stated after today's meeting that "no decision [on more flexible exchange rates] will be taken."

The explanation for the caution within the Common Market lies chiefly in the EEC's own plan for

economic and monetary union by 1980, currently being worked out. While last year top West German and Italian officials—the main European protagonists for greater exchange rate margins—pushed for early reforms, today they were taking a very moderate stand.

Alex Moeller, West German Finance Minister, was reported as saying today that any changes should be "very small."

The Common Market nations have agreed that even if a formula for greater flexibility is eventually accepted over the coming twelve months, they will not increase the exchange rate margins among their own currencies. Even so, it is feared that too great a degree of flexibility towards currencies of third countries, notably the dollar, could upset their plan for, in effect, a common currency unit by 1980.

There are also more general fears of monetary reform.

Italy's new Treasury Minister Mario Ferrari-Aggradi warned of the risks of "competitive devaluations." Raymond Barre, member of the EEC commission responsible for monetary affairs, said that no one had yet adequately treated the effects greater flexibility would have on a nation's balance of payments. He also referred to the "havoc" that the decision to float the Canadian dollar had caused.

However, disagreement within the EEC over economic and monetary policy remains and some ministers today scarcely disguised their relief that they are not likely to be confronted with concrete decisions at the IMF meeting.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing stressed today that France was rigidly opposed to any change in the existing exchange rate regulation. Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, while more cautious than before, would favor some element of reform.

France, supported by Belgium and Luxembourg, also wants to press ahead fast towards fixed exchange rates within the market itself. The three other partners first want more effective economic policy cooperation.

Exchange rates are now allowed to move up to 1 percent above or below parity, but the EEC nations keep this to 0.75 percent.

On the other hand, Mr. Coombs stated in his official semi-annual report, the United States found it necessary to make repeated drawings on its swap lines with the Swiss National Bank, the National Bank of Belgium and the Netherlands Bank.

The analysis—which has the status of an official government report—attributed the change in the U.S. position to two basic factors:

● Shifts in the international flow of funds in response to differential credit conditions.

● The move into deficit of the U.S. international balance-of-payments on official account.

Brighter Prospects

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Near-term economic expansion prospects are brighter than they were a month ago, the New York Fed said.

But while the decline in U.S. business activity appears to have bottomed out, it warned that the possibility of an automobile strike—and wage hike pressures in general—remains an important element of uncertainty in the economic outlook.

On swaps, the Fed said about \$15 million of Federal Reserve borrowings are now outstanding in Belgium, France and Dutch guilders.



James Baconnet

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

James Baconnet has been named president of Systems Engineering Laboratories S.A. and director of international operations of the U.S. parent company, Systems Engineering Laboratories.

Director of First National City Bank activities in Italy John E. Rudy, has been named a vice-president of the bank. He remains in charge of Citibank's Milan and Rome branches.

Swiss Arrest Four in Case Of U.S. Bank

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Four persons, including Paul Erdman, an American who resigned Sunday as vice-chairman of United California Bank's Basel subsidiary, have been arrested in connection with the investigation of the subsidiary's loss of about \$30 million.

A spokesman for the Basel prosecutor's office said today that Alfred Kattenbach, a Swiss who headed the UCB subsidiary's security division and also resigned Sunday, was another of the four arrested. He did not give the names of the other two.

Henry Weiser, who was sent over to take charge of the subsidiary after its heavy losses were reported to the home office, said that the management had not submitted a complaint to the Basel authorities and had not been officially notified of the arrests.

Swiss Investigation

The arrests were made, it was understood, on the basis of an investigation by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission. Frank King, UCB chairman, told correspondents in Basel yesterday that the loss was due to "unauthorized" trading in cocoa.

The prosecutor's office said that no charges had been filed, and it was understood that the four persons were being held for investigation. An audit of the losses is to be completed shortly. Swiss law usually allows the prosecution ten days to two weeks to decide whether to bring charges, at the end of which time a suspect is either cleared or permitted to apply for release on bail.

Mr. King said today that UCB was considering closing down its Swiss subsidiary.

UCB, the second largest bank west of the Rockies after the Bank of America, acquired a 50 percent interest in the former Salik Bank in 1969.

According to Mr. King, the American bank's board met last Friday and authorized the drawing up of a plan to provide sufficient funds to prevent any losses to depositors and creditors.

Mr. King said the Federal Reserve Board had given assurances of full cooperation.

One result of the affair, which is being followed closely in Switzerland, is expected to be tighter regulation of new foreign banks setting up Swiss facilities. The Swiss Parliament is to debate banking legislation later this month.

BP Net Falls By 30 Percent In Half Year

Despite 11% Increase In Sales; Price Hikes

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—British Petroleum today reported that group net income before transitional relief fell 30 percent to \$27.8 million (\$80.7 million) in the first six months this year from \$54.4 million in the same 1969 period.

Sales proceeds, however, rose 11 percent to \$12.2 billion in the half year from \$11 billion.

Customs duties and sales taxes advanced to \$428 million from \$398 million, putting net sales proceeds at \$791 million, up from \$706 million and other income at \$23 million, up from \$20 million.

Income before tax rose 6 percent to \$193 million from \$184 million.

BP said the reduction in net income, which was disappointing particularly in view of a considerable tonnage increase in sales, reflected the delay with which product prices reacted to higher costs, especially freight costs.

Prices did go up in some sectors but were ineffective for the bulk of existing business in the second quarter, BP said.

While new business is being done at higher price levels in the third quarter, the already high rates for freight increased again at the end of June and are now above those ruling after the Suez Canal closed, BP reported.

De Beers Profit

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—De Beers Consolidated Mines has reported first-half net profit fell 21 percent to \$45.5 million from \$56.6 million from \$15 million raised in the same period last year.

Profit on the diamond account dropped to \$4.9 million from \$7.4 million while group pre-tax profit declined to \$1.1 million from \$1.9 million. The government's share of profit through mining leases rose to \$4 million from \$1.1 million.

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Revenue (millions) 1,418.9 1,349.9
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Per Share 2.18 2.11

Shell-Esso Group Confirms Finding Gas in Holland

EMMEN, the Netherlands, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—NV Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij (NAM), a joint Royal Dutch-Shell-Esso venture, confirmed today it has found a natural gas deposit in Drenthe Province of northwest Holland.

It said a commercially exploitable deposit of at least 80 billion cubic meters has been confirmed and that exploratory drilling has started.

The drilling also showed natural gas indications in the nearby town of Emmen. Further drilling may establish the presence of 10 to 15 billion cubic meters of gas there, according to NAM.

Eurodollar Borrowings By U.S. Banks Drop

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches fell by \$716 million in the week ended Sept. 7, the largest decline since late July, the Federal Reserve reported.

The drop, which follows three consecutive weekly increases, brought gross liability of banks to their foreign subsidiaries to \$10.43 billion. The figures indicate a \$33 million downward revision from the \$11.2 billion figure reported the previous week.

proval of a project—establishment of a line of credit. Disbursements—the actual payments for work under way—totaled only \$773 million in 1970, the exact total of the disbursements in 1968, and only slightly above those in 1969.

Bank officials say the main cause of the lag between commitment and actual disbursement is waning emphasis on traditional projects and entering new and smaller countries.

Officials predict a rapid acceleration in actual disbursements later this year and in 1971. "We are concerned with the quality as well as the quantity of aid," one bank official says, "and it will take a time to show up."

Nonetheless, bank officials have conducted a rigorous internal audit of disbursements and have been too cautious or standards set excessively high. The bank's self-consciousness is accentuated by the fact that it turned a record profit in 1970 of \$213 million, up from \$171 million in fiscal 1969.

Namara had committed himself in 1969 to a doubling of the World Bank's role in aid commitments in the ensuing five years. This goal is on its way to being substantially achieved, with loans boosted in 1970 to \$1.68 billion from \$847 million in 1968.

But a loan represents more approval of a project—establishment of a line of credit. Disbursements—the actual payments for work under way—totaled only \$773 million in 1970, the exact total of the disbursements in 1968, and only slightly above those in 1969.

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Officials predict a rapid acceleration in actual disbursements later this year and in 1971. "We are concerned with the quality as well as the quantity of aid," one bank official says, "and it will take a time to show up."

Nonetheless, bank officials have conducted a rigorous internal audit of disbursements and have been too cautious or standards set excessively high. The bank's self-consciousness is accentuated by the fact that it turned a record profit in 1970 of \$213 million, up from \$171 million in fiscal 1969.

Namara had committed himself in 1969 to a doubling of the World Bank's role in aid commitments in the ensuing five years. This goal is on its way to being substantially achieved, with loans boosted in 1970 to \$1.68 billion from \$847 million in 1968.

But a loan represents more approval of a project—establishment of a line of credit. Disbursements—the actual payments for work under way—totaled only \$773 million in 1970, the exact total of the disbursements in 1968, and only slightly above those in 1969.

U.S. Brokers Worse Hit Now Than '30s

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms predicts that 50 more brokerage firms will disappear in the next six months and says that the securities industry is losing money faster today than during the Depression.

Leon T. Kendall, who heads the group made up of some 500 members of the New York Stock Exchange, coupled his prediction last night with a call for a new federal tax policy on securities concerns to enable them to avoid future capital drainages.

"In the last 18 months," he said, "mergers, dissolutions and liquidations have taken 80 member firms from the NYSE rolls. We are likely to lose 50 more firms before another six months passes."

"Net, our industry has lost more firms in the last 18 months than we lost during the entire depression from 1929 to the low for our industry in 1940. There is evidence that we are losing firms at a faster pace than we did between 1929 and 1933 and it's my guess that we are probably losing money on operations at a faster pace now than in the 1930s," he said.

Cyclical Business

Mr. Kendall's statements were made to underscore the cyclical nature of the brokerage business. He said it was his opinion that the industry currently was at the bottom of a cycle and was about to turn out of its recession, assuming that the standard forecasts of an economic turnaround were accurate.

The securities industry has been caught in a severe financial squeeze for the last two years, largely because the stock market has been in a major decline in reflection of the slower pace of the economy under the Nixon administration's policies of disinflation.

The industry substantially increased its facilities—and its fixed costs—earlier in the 1960s because of booming stock market volume. The subsequent decline resulted in sharply reduced volume, and, therefore, much lower income for brokerage houses.

Mr. Kendall recommended that the association consider adopting a "legislative goal," reflecting "the desirability of having the taxable income of brokerage firms computed only after a proper allowance is made for average losses over good and bad years."

The inability of some firms to survive the current period of stress, Mr. Kendall said, was due to their inability to build capital internally and to raise capital fast enough externally. "Income taxes that took funds in 1967 and 1968 were, in effect, taxes on capital," he said.

"Tax policy that provides recognition of cyclicity and encourages risk assumption can be a strong and compelling force to reduce the insolvency hazard for stock brokerage customers and can minimize the strain on existing regulatory mechanisms," he said.

He proposed a reserve requirement as a "shock absorber" and noted that the banking industry, the savings and loan industry and the life insurance industry have had "tax recognition of the fact that there are limits" to the amount of risk financial institutions should bear if the public is to be protected against the consequences of failures.

The anticipated additions would bring total inventories to a seasonally-adjusted \$98.8 billion at the end of the third quarter and \$100.1 billion at the end of the fourth.

Sales Gain Seen

Manufacturers said they expected total sales to gain 3 percent in the fourth.

The index, reflecting changes from the February, 1966, rate of 100, thus made its first upward turn since February, 1969, when it stood at 95.1.

The index interprets answers to a series of questions among 1,350 families across the country in a survey conducted in August.

Despite the improvement, however, consumer sentiment remains at a low level, it was said, chiefly as a result of rising prices and high interest rates.

The Michigan survey center is of the opinion that the savings rate will remain high (now 7.5 percent of disposable income) and that purchase of big-ticket durable goods will remain sluggish during the next six months.

Expectations about business trends improved substantially compared with April and May, but attitudes toward the personal financial situation and evaluations of buying conditions for large household durables worsened slightly.

ings of some \$38 million as of the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1968, and also amounted to about 11 percent of shareholders' equity as of that date.

The decision to sell "and the substantial loss" that would result were material facts relating to Bangor Punta's business, the SEC argued. It said that the conglomerate's failure to disclose the facts "among others constituted a violation" of the securities laws.

The SEC asked that Bangor Punta be enjoined from alleged further violations and that the company be ordered to make an offer of rescission to all Piper shareholders who exchanged their stock for Bangor Punta stock in July.

Bangor Response

David Wallace, president and chief executive officer of Bangor Punta, said in a statement last night that the "earliest disclosure" of the railroad sale was made in October, 1969. Mr. Wallace added that "since adequate disclosure was made, we believe the SEC complaint has no merit."

Bangor Punta sold the railroad for \$5 million in cash, resulting, the SEC said, in an extraordinary loss of about \$14 million, which "far exceeded" Bangor Punta's consolidated profit for the fiscal year to Sept. 30, 1969 or any previous fiscal year. In fiscal 1969, Bangor Punta reported a net income of \$5.99 million before an "extraordinary loss" of \$14.55 million.

The SEC complaint also said that the loss taken on the railroad's sale had made up about 36 percent of Bangor Punta's retained earnings.

interest—just a 3.4 percent a year of charge to member countries in the most difficult circumstances. By contrast, World Bank loans were going at a 7 percent rate last year.

● In 1970, increasing amounts of the bank's commitments went into agriculture, transportation and public utilities. Lending was spread widely throughout the world, with increasing amounts in Africa and Asia, less in Europe.

BP and Japanese Set Oil Accord

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP).—Four Japanese oil companies have reached agreement with a British Petroleum subsidiary to jointly develop the El Bunduq oil field in the Persian Gulf, Qatar Oil Co. of Japan said today.

The El Bunduq field spans a concession held by Qatar and a neighboring concession held by a BP subsidiary which discovered the field.

The Japanese companies—Qatar, North Slope Oil, Alaska Oil, and Abu Dhabi Oil—have agreed to jointly exploit the field with Bundoq Development Co. The agreement provides for all production to be exported to Japan.

NYSE Association Head Reports

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Stock Prices Drift Lower; Volume Eases

Dow Declines 5.68; 'Market Is Resting'

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower today for the second straight session as the market's worries—tension in the Middle East and a possible automobile strike in Detroit—remained foremost in the minds of investors.

The decline in the Dow Jones industrial average fluctuated between 4 and 7 points during the half-hourly readings. As this indicator spent its second day in a row inside minus territory.

At the closing bell, the Dow stood at 760.75 with a loss of 5.68. Yesterday's setback of 6.71 had come on the heels of a cumulative advance of nearly 100 points over the previous four-week period.

Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.49 at 83.20 and the NYSE index lost 0.25 at 44.89.

Market 'Resting'

"This market is resting," declared one broker on Wall Street. "Some of the traders have been taking short-term profits. And some people who bought stocks earlier this year are finally getting out even."

Volume showed a pronounced decline—to 11.9 million from 16.25 million shares yesterday—today and analysts generally hailed this as a sign of the market's current reluctance to take a big drop.

The market's recent sustained advance took place on rising volume.

Occidental Petroleum and Natamex continued high on the active list. Both registered fractional gains, while several glamour issues displayed point-plus losses.

"Oxy," the volume leader, added 3/4 to 21 3/4. Natamex edged up 3/8 to 58.

IBM dropped 3/4 to 268 1/4. Burroughs fell 4 1/2 to 105 3/8. Walt Disney Productions gave up 1 1/4 to 100 3/4. Xerox, making the active list, fell 2 points to 78.

Active Gainers

A quartet of computer equipment stocks turned in

[illegible]

Continued on Page 10)

(Continued on next page)

PEANUTS

YOU JUST THINK THAT CUPPER BRACKET IS HELPING YOU!

MY ARTHRITIS IS GONE

IT'S ALL IN YOUR MIND! YOU'RE JUST FOOLING YOURSELF!

SHAK!

WHEN YOUR ARTHRITIS IS GONE, YOU LOVE EVERYBODY!

BLONDIE

I'M GOING TO NEED A LITTLE EXTRA MONEY FOR MARKETING THIS WEEK, DEAR

BLONDIE, YOU'VE GOT TO LEARN TO BE MORE THRIFTY

DAGWOOD BUMSTEAD, I WANT YOU TO KNOW I AM VERY THRIFTY!

CAN I HELP IT IF I KEEP PLANNING OUT OF MONEY?

BRIDGE

Opening bids of three no-trump represent a zone of mystery in bidding theory. Many experts use the "Gambling Three No-Trump," in which the bid shows a long solid minor suit together with a degree of outside strength from nothing to all suits stopped according to partnership understanding.

For those using traditional methods without special agreements three no-trump is a rare bid showing a powerful balanced hand of game-going strength. When it does happen, nobody quite knows how to respond to it. A response of four clubs, for example, can be interpreted in four quite different ways: as Gerber, asking for aces; as Stayman, asking for a major; or as a request to open to show his cheapest four-card suit.

On the diagrammed deal, South solved his problems brilliantly after his partner had made the three no-trump bid with slightly less than the standard requirements.

As four hearts would have suggested that as a final contract, South jumped to five hearts. North rebid five no-trump, implying a lack of interest in hearts and the absence of a worthwhile spade suit. South inferred that his partner held both minor suits, and tried six diamonds, giving his partner options at the six-level. North was happy to pass, and the partnership had reached the best slam contract, and the only one that could be made as the cards lay.

South won the opening lead of trump in his hand with the queen. He immediately led his singleton club, presenting West with a choice of unsuccessful defenses.

DENNIS THE MENACE

It is so a power mower! And here comes the power!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLOYT

YUSUR

COBNEK

DOGOLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: PAUSE TRYST BUCKLE FORGET

Answer: Dogs you might find in STREETS—SETTERS

BOOKS

BABY, IT'S COLD INSIDE

By S. J. Perelman. Simon & Schuster. 253 pp. \$6.50.
Reviewed by Richard Freedman

WITH Benchley and Thurber long among the archangels, and Frank Sullivan emerging from his Saratoga fastness only at Yuletide, S. J. Perelman is the last of the really classy American humorists.

Not that there aren't lots of very funny chaps around—Tom Wolfe and Marvin Kluman pop into mind—but the short, personal, intentionally humorous feuilleton as practiced by the masters of the thirties and forties seems to have gone the way of the ark and the hairnet.

John Crosby has fled to England, Art Buchwald has gone stale lately, and Russell Baker is engulfed in the marmoreal gloom of the Times format, which would make Mark Twain read like *Mortician's World*.

Yes, only Perelman is still at it, as hilariously heedless of "relevance" as P.G. Wodehouse, covering page after page with the thick impasto of his baroque prose.

The antique charm of his latest collection of causeries is emphasized by the fact that most of it first appeared in *The New Yorker* (which now is edited for, and perhaps by, the little old lady from Dubuque), and by its dedication to yet another wrath from the past: J. D. Salinger. In a BBC interview last winter, Perelman confessed that he was working on his autobiography, appropriately entitled *The Hindsight Saps*.

Perelman has every right to be a bit bushed by now, 41 years and 18 books after his debut, *Dagwood Bumstead*.

Which crashed into public notice coincidentally with the stock market. Yet aside from the title, which he seems to have thought of in about five minutes while lying in a hammock, *Baby, It's Cold Inside* (remember that song?) shows the Bubba of Bucks County as alert to cliché, as pugnacious to pretense, as frenetic and fallible as ever.

Here he tilts with the Irish Joyce industry, lacy on pair girls, buxom dentists, raffish show-biz folk, and snooty Englishmen who take courses from "Creative Humiliation Associates, Ltd." in how to put down Americans. One such, a West End chemist "whose face shone with a kind of bluish light of knowledge," informs him that "as for the particular toothbrush you mentioned, my advice is the same I give all our colonials. Just massage your gums with a twig."

Indeed, although he told the BBC that he was a roaring Anglophile, a good number of the 33 pieces collected here recount horrible experiences in the Mother Country. Perelman obviously believes in bricksbats across the sea, and has considerably more talent for it

than Princess Anne. He is not likely to be chosen guest speaker at the English-speaking Union's next bash.

But can he ever speak English? "The alteration attached such a pitch that the producer, snatching a hasty blink in Rakner's, four floors below, had to be summoned to medical, but even he was hard put to restore harmony." The manic mixtures of levels of diction (a freshman sin, but Perelman's chief stylistic glory), the outrageous puns ("a dusty bookshop on Fourth Avenue, where every prospect means and only Mann, the owner, is vile"), the poetic names (Charles Lamey, President Butterfoes, Irene Nemesis), are as piquant as ever.

A play called *She Sings to Yonkers* elicits this reaction on its glittering opening night: "Never within living memory had so many accused such a mixture of confusion, ennui, and tedium in an audience. At times there was a low, prolonged growling among the patrons, which threatened to swell into violence and then subsided as drowsiness gripped the house. Even the ushers abandoned all pretense and slept unashamedly at their posts."

You don't hardly find writing like that any more, but the sad fact is that Perelman—or maybe his peculiar genre—is rather irascible and dated. A sense of strain, a clutching for effect does mark these pieces from the mainstream of recent humor, which tends to be cooler, more casual, less uptight, and above all, more public.

Humorists of Perelman's generation (Class of '04) were able to operate on the assumption that the reader cared intensely about their every minor mishap and pratfall. Benchley could write a poignant masterpiece about being the first in his neighborhood to sport a white suit, and Thurber's embarrassing inability to see what he was supposed to see through a microscope was highly risible to a less pretentious, possibly less sophisticated time.

Nowadays, though, humor is perhaps crueler and blacker, less stylized and self-conscious. It draws more heavily on the acrobatic (Joe Flaherty's recent *Joe Flaherty's*) and less on the purely personal.

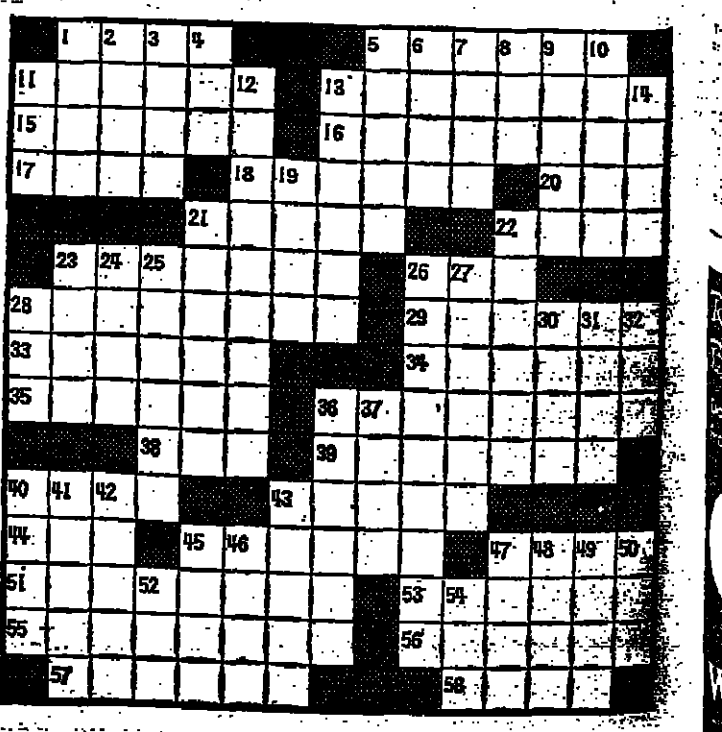
For all his up-to-date references and lapidary craftsmanship, even the newest Perelman reads like something you'd be happy to find in the time capsule buried at the 1939 World's Fair.

Mr. Freedman, an associate professor of English at Simmons College, wrote this review for *Book World*, literary supplement of *The Washington Post*.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wong

- ACROSS**
- 1 Valley
5 Jack and wife
11 Peep shows
12 German delicacies
15 Pressing
16 NASA accomplishment
17 Book or lager
18 Einstein's concerns
20 Greek letter
21 Garishness
22 "—la vie"
23 Kind of night
26 G.I. address
28 Adjusted
33 Nostalgia
34 Sugar form
35 Electrician's concern
36 Sponger
38 Certain votes
39 Strange state
40 Dangerous ice
43 Adjusts
44 Paul Newman film
- DOWN**
- 1 Exceptional
2 Plead
3 Bam! b
4 Hankering
5 Shopping-mall unit
6 School event
7 Stocking woes
8 Classifieds
9 Titter
10 Mail-chute areas
11 Message
12 Playwright
13 Laurence
14 Copy, for short
19 Hideout
21 Like poorly—
- 45 Stir
47 Mid-east league
51 Device showing prismatic tints
53 Medicine-cabinet
55 Travel break
56 Singer Conner
57 Gaped
58 Trick
- 22 Vulgar
23 Blackfin snapper
24 Ivan or Nicholas
25 Italian way
26 There is — her face (Caption)
27 State trees of Texas
28 Crowslike bird
30 French kings
31 Superlative endings
32 Scottish river
36 Hog
37 Together, in music
40 Pronoun
41 Pains
42 Dense one
43 Most TV shows
45 Acidity
46 Zigzagged
47 Babylonian god
48 Jacob
49 Boleyn
50 Singer
52 Resort
54 Put one's — in



Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Observer

A Little Bit of England

By Russell Baker

LONDON.—Notes on hotel life abroad of the deluxe circuit.

We were surprised when we arrived here at the size of this room. Eight feet wide, 12 feet long, and most of this space is taken up by a bathroom, a wardrobe, a lamp and two chairs in red plastic. It seemed cramped for two. "I have just finished putting a couple of test suitcases into a room smaller than this," the cheerful porter told us.



Baker

At first we used to rise early and stay out all day because the smallness of the room led to dangerously severe depressions, which our psychiatrists thought inadvisable just then. Now, however, we are fond of it, even sentimental. In size and shape it reminds me very much of a clothes closet in a room I once had for a night at the Clapham Hotel in Indianapolis.

It is amusing to sit in the lobby of our hotel when new guests arrive. Once a Canadian couple arriving at breakfast time were told that their reservations had been canceled six weeks previously. Japanese tourists always turn out to be for one night only, although Japanese tourists invariably insist they have reserved rooms for four nights. Yesterday morning a weight-lifter who arrived exhausted from Salomika was told that his reservation had been canceled on July 17.

"As this is only Sept. 10," he said in his native tongue, Serbo-Croat, "that seems highly unlikely." The clerk, though always unhappy about such irregularities, let him have a room without having understood a word he had said. It is obvious that this hotel either has or needs a computer to handle its reservations.

There is a new guest in the room next door. We can hear him through the wall, which is incredibly thin. His habits are odd. We often hear him lying in bed up-reading the sports pages of the newspapers for hour after hour. Fortunately,

he seems to have no interest in the political news.

A marvelous aspect of our hotel room is its sensitivity to the subway trains that pass directly underneath it en route to the Bayswater station in the next block. Sometimes on nights when we go to bed early my wife wakes with a shudder. "What woke you?" "There should have been a train pulling into Bayswater two minutes ago, and it has not arrived. Something terrible must have happened." We sometimes have three or four minutes of visualizing terrible incidents under the earth, but eventually the reassuring roar and brake scream make our room shake, and we go back to sleep.

One night we heard a man in the room across the hall ask his wife, "With a room this small, why would anybody paint the walls hot pink with a lavender trim?"

One day we will have to pack our bags and leave our hotel room. Later we have been preparing for this day with packing drills. The most efficient method is achieved by placing the suitcases in the hall. However, our rehearsal annoys the maids, who complain that we interfere with their movements as they scurry from room to room to make sure that no one has any fresh soap in his bathroom. Packing in the lobby is, of course, out of the question, or so the manager insists.

Once our telephone rang. "Are you aware that your reservation was canceled on July 17?" a voice asked. "I had never been in any doubt about it," I said. "Thank you, Sir," he said, and rang off.

"There isn't a hotel room to be had in London," the clerk at our reception desk kept telling each other, as well as Japanese despondent about having come all the way from Osaka for one night in London instead of the four they had anticipated, and new arrivals from America exhausted from hours of waiting in order to avoid the tedium of their rooms until the last possible minute. How we yearn for a long Pullman trip in an upper berth, perhaps with the cats.

Saving the Great Barrier Reef

By Robert Trumbull

HERON ISLAND, Great Barrier Reef, Australia (NYT).—Australian labor unions have joined with conservationists and other aroused citizens in a campaign to protect the world-renowned Great Barrier Reef from men who drill for oil as well as from hungry coral-eating fish.

The participation by the unions, taking the form of a boycott, has helped bring a halt in exploratory drilling in waters near the reef, a natural breakwater 1,250 miles long off Queensland State here in northeastern Australia.

The breakwater, which is from 16 to 200 miles wide, is a joining of 3,425 exposed reefs and some 600 islands and islets, among them Heron Island, the site of a marine research station.

The numerous dangers to the breakwater have become a national issue, for the Great Barrier Reef, besides being a many-hued natural wonder constructed by minuscule marine animals called coral polyps, is Australia's principal tourist attraction and an extraordinary laboratory for the study of marine life. Red bumper stickers proclaiming "Save the Barrier Reef" have carried the campaign all over the country.

Ban Questioned

Oil men and state officials, faced with the ban on drilling by a commission appointed by the government, argued in vain that the site of the exploration, off the town of Proserpine, was 30 miles from the reef and was actually closer to the shore.

"The slightest danger is too much danger," said Prime Minister John G. Gorton as he intervened in the dispute against the wishes of the Queensland state government, which hopes for substantial oil revenue from offshore waters.

At Mr. Gorton's insistence, the Queensland government of Premier Johannes Bjelke-Petersen halted exploratory operations by an Australian company last January.

The state and federal governments—the federal govern-

ment claims jurisdiction over offshore waters—then agreed to a joint inquiry, and in May a three-man royal commission was appointed, consisting of Sir Gordon Wallace, retired president of the New South Wales Court of Appeals, as chairman; Dr. J. E. Smith, a marine scientist, and J. V. Morgan, a petroleum engineer from Canada.

"If an oil-well blowout occurred, the ocean currents flowing toward the Queensland coast would take the oil spill right into the reef," said Douglas J. Sherrington, secretary of the Labor party group in the Queensland state legislature and an active conservationist.

Testimony

But spokesmen for the oil industry, in testifying before the investigating commission, have emphasized the precautions against spillage. As for the prospects of finding oil off Queensland, they have voiced optimism.

Fred Whitley, general secretary of the Queensland State Trades and Labor Council, said, "The decision of the commission won't alter our attitude a bit." He thus indicated that the unions would continue to immobilize any oil operations in the vicinity of the reef by boycotts as long as the labor leaders considered that there is an element of risk in the drilling.

Protection of the reef is "probably the most popular position," the laborers have taken, Mr. Whitley remarked.

The Great Barrier Reef attracts scientists, skin divers and sightseers who come from all over the world to view the picturesque sea life that exists in profusion and variety, found nowhere else.

For example, scientists have listed 100 varieties of coral, 700 species of fish, 34 different mollusks and 25 varieties of sea cucumber off Heron Island.

This is a diversity "far more than is known from the entire area of the North Atlantic and associated waters," says a report from the zoology department of the University of Queensland in Brisbane.

The Great Barrier Reef has

been threatened with damage before, by coral-collecting tourists and by mining companies, which have sought—but not received—state permission to remove coral for its limestone content.

But the greatest and most immediate peril to the natural breakwater has come from the voracious crown of thorns starfish, a many-armed, almost indestructible creature that exists by eating live coral.

Killing the starfish, the coral polyps, which cover the reef in a live layer three to ten feet thick, turns a gardenlike underwater spectacle of dazzling hues into dull brown rock, for the coral loses its brilliant colors on dying. The brown rock eventually crumbles into sterile rubble, marine plants die, the vivid tropical fish and other sea creatures depart for better feeding grounds, and a once fascinating miniature world becomes an empty desert.

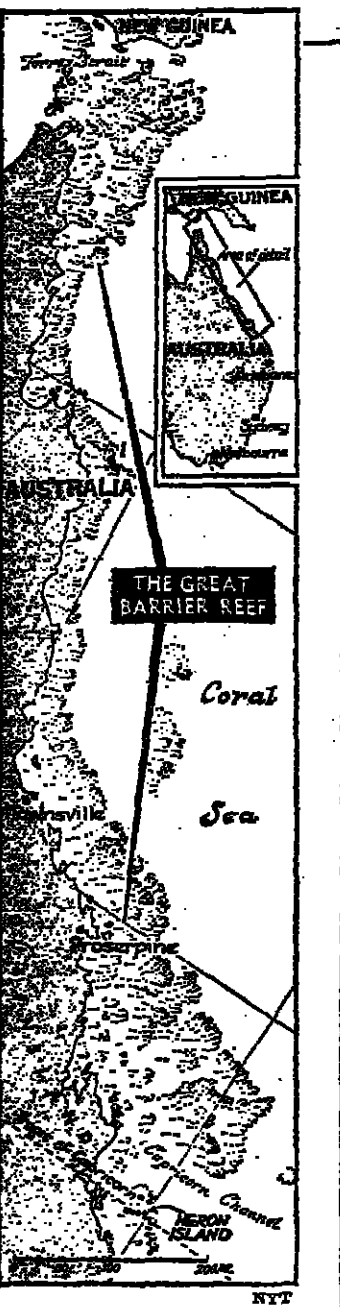
Such a blight has come to hundreds of square miles of breakwater as some mysterious variation of the life cycle, possibly manmade, has brought the crown of thorns starfish in the proportions of a plague to parts of the Great Barrier Reef and other areas of the tropical Pacific.

Theories

Scientists differ in their theories of what has caused the starfish invasion. Some speculate that the outbreak is a "cyclical phenomenon" such as recurrent locust plagues. Others attribute the infestation to pollution, blasting of reefs for ship passages or illegal fishing, or the collection of marine shells that prey on the starfish.

Dr. Robert Endean of Queensland University and other experts have urged the government to institute an emergency program of starfish extermination. The government has appointed a committee to study the problem.

We will not rush into any schemes of exterminating the crown of thorns starfish until we can assess, appreciate and understand the real nature of the problem," said Nigel H.



THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

Coral Sea

AUS-TRA-LIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

QUEENSLAND

VICTORIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WEST AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA

NEW ZEALAND

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

AFRICA

ASIA

AMERICA

AUSTRALIA

NEW GUINEA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

FIJI

TONGA

SAMOA

VANUATU

SOLOMON ISLANDS

MICRONESIA

MARSHALL ISLANDS

KIRIBATI

TUVALU

NORFOLK ISLAND

COOK ISLANDS

ANGUILLA

ANTIGUA

BARBUDA

JAMAICA

CUBA

HAITI

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PUERTO RICO

VIRGIN ISLANDS

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Belize

Guatemala

El Salvador

Honduras

Nicaragua

Costa Rica

Panama

Colombia

Venezuela

Guyana

Suriname

French Guiana

Brazil

Argentina

Chile

Peru

Ecuador

Bolivia

Paraguay

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